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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Soviets seen against Syrian extremism

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Soviet Union has been impressed by the broadly favourable reaction in the Arab world to the Lebanon-Israel agreement. Moscow, moreover, is not interested in any "extreme developments" in Syria.

Information and assessments to this effect have reached Israel in recent days and were disclosed by a senior government policymaker in Jerusalem yesterday.

The policymaker recalled a report during the Lebanon war last year which attributed to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko the observation that the USSR could not be "more Arab than the Arabs." This same consideration seems to underlie Soviet thinking now, he believed.

He acknowledged that there has certainly been no discord between Moscow and Damascus over Syria's bitter rejection of the Lebanon-Israel accord. At the same time, though, he said, there are "signs that the Soviets are taking careful account of Arab attitudes."

Israel's assessment is that it is Syria rather than the Soviet Union that is giving the lead in Damascus' rejection of the accord and of the scheme for simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

The U.S., the policymaker continued, hopes that a long and tough dialogue between Syria and the other Arab states will eventually bring Syria to comply with the withdrawal scheme.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Begin opposes ultimatum for Syrian withdrawal

Post Knesset Correspondent

Prime Minister Menachem Begin said yesterday that Israel would be wrong to set a deadline for Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon, or for a unilateral Israel Defence Forces redeployment to a different line, such as the Awali River. Nor should Israel announce today what it will do if Syria refuses to pull its troops out of Lebanon, Begin told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

Begin reminded the committee that the U.S. is solidly committed to the principle of a simultaneous Israeli-Syrian-PLO evacuation.

Describing the feud between Christians and Druse in the Shouf mountains as "very serious," Begin said it has repercussions in Israel's Druse community.

Israel's relations with the U.S. have improved a great deal of late, Begin said. He confided in the committee that, according to U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, the administration in Washington adheres to the Reagan Plan. Israel's reply to that, Begin said, must be to stress that Camp David is the sole basis for negotiation. Nothing must be added or subtracted from Camp David, the prime minister said.

Labour leader Shimon Peres said that the IDF can pull back to the Awali River, if American troops patrol the coastal highway and French troops patrol the Beirut-Damascus highway. Israel should set a date on which it will pull back

to a better defence line, he said, because the present deployment is taking a toll in lives and creating a drain on the defence budget.

But Labour ex-premier Yitzhak Rabin argued that it would be wrong to set deadlines today, because this would pull the rug from under the Americans' feet.

Rabin said the Soviet Union should be kept out of the negotiations and not allowed to serve as broker on behalf of Syria. The job of getting Syria to accept the agreement should be left solely in American hands, Rabin said. Israelis should be more patient and not talk straightaway about redeploying to the Awali River, he said.

Abba Eban (Alignment-Labour) recalled that after the Yom Kippur War the Soviets also had a role in the eventual arrangement.

Begin, summing up the discussion, said that as long as the U.S. does not suggest calling the Soviets in for mediation, it is pointless for Israel to suggest it.

Begin said that an Israeli deadline would be an Israeli ultimatum, which would do Israel no good.

He told Peres that he is not aware of any Syrian demands for special security arrangements in the Bekaa valley, parallel to those Israel is getting in southern Lebanon.

"All talk of an Israeli-Syrian clash or confrontation is merely Russian propaganda. We want no confrontation," Begin said.



With his face covered to conceal his identity, a man suspected of involvement in the killing of Peace Now activist Emil Grunzweig is led off by a policeman in civilian clothes yesterday. (Rahamin Israeli)

Grunzweig grenade suspect remanded for 15 days

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The police provided "secret evidence" yesterday in the Jerusalem Magistrates Court, resulting in the 15-day remand of a man they suspect of having been involved in the murder of Peace Now activist Emil Grunzweig.

A second detainee was released. The remanded 28-year-old resident of Kiryat Arba told the court — which prohibited publication of his identity — that he was not involved in the grenade attack that killed Grunzweig and wounded

others at the end of a Peace Now rally last February 10 outside the Prime Minister's Office.

The police, in a report prepared by Sgan-Nitzav Rafi Peled, assistant commander of the special investigating team, told the court that there is "a strong connection" between the suspect and the grenade attack.

According to police sources, at least part of the evidence against the suspect links him to ownership of the same kind of grenade that was used in the terror attack on the Peace Now rally.

Assad predicts new war with 20,000 Syrian dead

Post Middle East Affairs Reporter and agencies

Syrian President Hafez Assad was reported yesterday to have predicted a new war with Israel, in which Syria would lose some 20,000 men and suffer great damage to its economy.

The Beirut weekly *Al-Watan al-Arabi* reported that Assad made this prognosis recently at a six-hour closed briefing of the PLO leadership in Damascus. The paper noted that the Syrian leader said he anticipated "a very tough war — we know the strength of our enemy."

Meanwhile, Syria yesterday continued to attack the Israel-Lebanon agreement, both in the press and through an intensive campaign to deny Beirut the pan-Arab support it is seeking.

Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar visited North Yemen yesterday, the sixth stop in what appears to have been a highly successful tour of the Arab world to counter a similar campaign by Lebanon.

Earlier this week, Kuwait joined Iraq in coming out openly against the accord. Saudi Arabia and most other Arab states — with the notable exception of Egypt and its only two Arab allies, Sudan and Oman — have linked their expressions of sympathy for Lebanon's predicament with a clear call that any move to lift Syria's veto over implementation of the accord be accompanied by a stepped-up political offensive to recover all the territories taken by Israel in the 1967 war.

Doctors weigh response as work orders issued

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The country's striking doctors late last night still would not say whether they would obey the back-to-work orders issued yesterday by the Health Ministry. The orders call on them to return to hospitals and Histadrut Kupat Holim Clinics from their mass walkout to resorts around the country, which began on Sunday.

The head of the association of hospital directors, Dr. Shmuel Mashiah, late last night called on his colleagues not to post the back-to-work orders until 6 o'clock this morning in the hope that a settlement would be reached by then between the doctors and Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir.

The Attorney-General had promised the doctors that he would cancel the orders if they agreed to return to work voluntarily today. According to Israel Medical Association sources, there is still a wide divergence of opinion among the doctors whether they should obey the orders or face possible fines and prison sentences.

Last night, following the 11 p.m. news, Kol Yisrael radio began announcing the names of the 1,300 doctors to whom the back-to-work orders were being issued, but after about five minutes the radio stopped giving the names. It is learned that this was at the request of

'To continue the struggle'

Kol Yisrael reported at one o'clock this morning that the Israel Medical Association had decided "to continue the struggle." The radio said this meant that the doctors would not return to work in hospitals and clinics as ordered by the government last night.

But IMA chairman Ram Ishai told Kol Yisrael that "he didn't know to what extent the announcements of the names of the doctors issued with back-to-work orders had been received."

The radio interpreted this as meaning the question of obeying the orders would be left to each doctor to decide.

Health Ministry Director-General Baruch Modan. Modan could not be reached last night to explain why he had stopped the broadcast.

Modan later retracted his orders and the reading of the names was resumed.

The back-to-work orders were issued at 8.30 p.m., after the attorney-general decided, in consultation with Health Minister Eliezer Shostak, that there was no point in waiting any further for the doctors to say whether they would return to work of their own accord.

The orders, for some 1,300 doctors — or 40 per cent of the work force — included not just hospital staff, but also health-fund physicians.

According to Zamir, the fact that the orders were published in the Official Gazette (*Reshumot*) and the radio and television news had broadcast the fact that the back-to-work orders were issued, gave them

legal validity and made it incumbent on the doctors to obey them. As an added measure, the names of the doctors involved were read out on Kol Yisrael.

At 7, Shostak announced that he was issuing the orders, but Health Ministry Director-General Baruch Modan refused to sign them before Zamir gave his agreement. Zamir, for his part, acceded to the IMA's request for an extension of the agreed 7 p.m. deadline.

The move followed a tense day for the doctors, faced with making their decision with the back-to-work orders hanging over their heads. Twice Shostak and Zamir agreed to postpone issuing the orders — first to 5 p.m. and then to 7 p.m. — to allow for a full canvassing of all the members of the IMA.

In order to canvass the doctors, the IMA yesterday chartered a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Hospital doctors battle against exhaustion

The handful of doctors running Israel's hospitals were nearing the end of their strength yesterday as they battled to make up for the absence of 90 per cent of their colleagues.

Many will have been on continuous duty for 48 hours by this morning, and the deputy head of Pelah Tikva's Beilinson Hospital, one of the country's biggest, warned yesterday: "If they don't get help tomorrow, there could be a catastrophe."

Only the most urgent operations were being carried out by the physicians. And some patients fit to leave hospital did not go home because the doctors did not have time to prepare release forms.

In Haifa, doctors caring for Rambam Hospital's 600 patients were close to collapse yesterday.

The lone physician in the emergency ward had slept just three

hours since coming on duty early on Sunday. Since then he had dealt with dozens of cases ranging from heart attacks to minor complaints.

"I am very tired, but what can I do. We have to provide some kind of service for patients but, at the same time, we want to show the government that we mean business," said the doctor.

Some patients at Rambam expressed their support for the doctors.

"The politicians should come here and work the same hours as the doctors for the same pay and they would soon change their minds," said one patient.

But a man visiting his daughter, who has been in the hospital for five months with a blood disorder, disagreed. He condemned the doctors

and said: "My daughter is well enough to leave now but the doctors are too busy so they won't discharge her."

At Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital in Ein Kerem, there were difficulties in the surgical and internal-medicine departments.

About 50 of the 500 doctors were on hand, but were showing signs of fatigue.

At Shaare Zedek, in the capital, a hospital spokesman said that the doctors were managing but it was clear that the patients were suffering.

The 38 doctors doing the work of 400 at Beilinson Hospital "did not collapse yesterday although they were on constant duty since Sunday morning," Dr. Yitzhak Moqr, deputy director-general of the 820-bed hospital reported yesterday.

The doctors were able to take

(Col. 3)

Druse fighters release kidnapped Maronite cleric

BEIRUT (AP). — Druse militiamen released a Maronite archbishop they kidnapped yesterday in a sharp escalation of gunpoint abductions that threatened to ignite a new round of sectarian warfare in the Shouf mountains, police reported.

Archbishop Youssef Houry, head of the Maronite church in Tyre, was released unharmed along with his driver and bodyguard three and one half hours after they were seized by Druse gunmen at Beirut's southern outskirts.

Police said the archbishop's release was the result of feverish efforts by Lebanese president Amin Jemayel and the nation's religious and political leaders with the Druse leadership to avert a Christian-Druse showdown over his abduction.

Khoury's kidnapping and release were reported as U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib launched a new round of talks with government leaders here on ways to press Syria

into a simultaneous military withdrawal with Israel from Lebanon.

Nine Christians and 14 Druse captives were found shot to death as Israeli and Lebanese mediators failed in separate efforts to arrange a swap of more than 100 prisoners in the latest wave of sectarian kidnapping in the Shouf mountains.

The archbishop's abduction overshadowed diplomatic moves to get around Syria's objection to the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement.

Navon won't return to politics — Peres

Post Knesset Correspondent

Former President Yitzhak Navon conferred for over two hours yesterday with Labour leader Shimon Peres, after which Peres announced that Navon does not intend to re-enter political life.

Peres said: "If Navon changes his mind, we shall take up the matter again. I proposed to Navon that he return to activity in the (Labour) movement and find a place in the leadership and institutions of the movement. We shall maintain continuous contact."

"We had a long and detailed discussion about national and social problems as well as on issues related to the Labour movement," added Peres.

Five said dead in S. African bomb attack on Mozambique

MAPUTO, Mozambique. — South African warplanes raided the Mozambican capital early yesterday, killing at least five persons and wounding 30, according to the official news agency AIM. South Africa said the jets strafed and rocketed African National Congress (ANC) bases in retaliation for Friday's deadly car bomb attack in Pretoria, South Africa.

AIM said three of those killed were Mozambicans working in a jam factory. The other two victims were a six-year-old child and a Black South African who had been washing his car. The news agency said that there could be more victims buried in the rubble.

In Pretoria yesterday afternoon, the commander of the bombing mission denied attacking a jam factory and said the pilots specifically targeted on an ANC command post, four houses said to be ANC training bases and a Mozambican missile

site that was protecting the ANC hideouts.

The mission chief, who was not identified, said the squad flew South African-built Impala Mark III's, which are relatively slow, light-attack jets.

He said that as he raced into Mozambican air space, he radioed Maputo tower and announced: "I have an important message for you: Tell your military headquarters that aircraft conducting operations in your area are operating against the ANC. We have no quarrel with the Frelimo government, and any interference against these aircraft will result in immediate retaliation."

Contrary to Mozambique's contentions, he said there was no ground fire. He added that no Mozambican jets scrambled.

South African Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said in

(Continued on Page 8)

Ministries reject call for universal care for elderly

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Finance, Health and Labour and Social Affairs Ministries have rejected the majority report of the Mann Commission, which calls for an insurance scheme based on universal eligibility for funding long-term care for the elderly.

The majority recommendations were submitted yesterday to Labour and Social Affairs Minister Aharon Uzan, the minister responsible for implementing the Nursing Care Insurance Law, which was passed over two years ago. Representatives of the three ministries who served on the 22-member panel submitted a separate set of recommendations.

The panel, headed by its former head of the Hadassah Medical Organization, Professor Kalman Mann, was set up after passage of the law to work out a system of benefits. The majority report was supported by the National Insurance Institute, gerontology experts, and the heads of institutions caring for the elderly, as well as by Mann himself.

Mann told *The Jerusalem Post* that the ministries differed from the committee majority on a number of issues. The majority supports a system of fixed universal benefits, financed and administered by the NII, while the ministries wish to

(Continued on Page 3)

The hard sell

International trade is in sharp decline, and it takes sophistication to sell your goods. To meet this challenge, Israeli firms must polish up their products and the way they are presented. That's the theme of the Export Supplement, which appears with tomorrow's edition of

THE JERUSALEM POST

- Avi Temkin learns about Industry and Trade Minister Gideon Patt's industrial strategy.
- Carol Cook hears the Schatz success story from Ephraim Arazi.
- Charley Levine discovers how Minsar Arieli competes with the Madison Avenue adman.
- Carol Novia, observes a shining example of a diamond firm that has made it.
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- D'vora Ben Shaul finds a bright side to the crisis of 'crisis'.

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The weather at major Swissair destinations

Destination	Temp	Wind	Clouds
AMSTERDAM	10-14	10-15	Clear
BRUSSELS	10-14	10-15	Clear
FRANKFURT	10-14	10-15	Clear
GENEVA	10-14	10-15	Clear
LONDON	10-14	10-15	Clear
MUNICH	10-14	10-15	Clear
PARIS	10-14	10-15	Clear
ROME	10-14	10-15	Clear
VIENNA	10-14	10-15	Clear
ZURICH	10-14	10-15	Clear

For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair.

THE WEATHER

Location	Temp	Wind	Clouds
Jerusalem	10-14	10-15	Clear
Haifa	10-14	10-15	Clear
Tel Aviv	10-14	10-15	Clear
Beersheva	10-14	10-15	Clear
Dimona	10-14	10-15	Clear
Netanya	10-14	10-15	Clear
Ramat Gan	10-14	10-15	Clear
Rosh HaNai	10-14	10-15	Clear
Sderot	10-14	10-15	Clear
Yotvata	10-14	10-15	Clear

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Sally Meyer from Singapore, for a visit. Mr. Mark Damon, chairman and president of the American Anti-Nazi League, from the United States, to consult with government officials and leaders of Holocaust-survivor groups.

Labour MK to call for inquiry on gov't handling of strike

Labour Knesset Member Aharon Harel will tomorrow present a motion for the agenda calling for the establishment of a commission of inquiry into the government's handling of the wage negotiations with the striking doctors. Harel said yesterday that his demand echoes a similar demand aired at Sunday's cabinet session by Health Minister Eliezer Shostak during the latter's blast against Finance Minister Yoram Aridor.

The Mapam wing of the Alignment, which also called for a commission of inquiry, urged the government and the doctors to submit the wage dispute to voluntary arbitration, without prior conditions. Mapam said it could not support the doctors' mass walkout.

The Independent Liberal Party, which joined the Alignment recently, and which is represented at the Alignment executive and faction, also called for voluntary arbitration. However, all the Labour members who attended the Alignment faction caucus yesterday opposed the idea of voluntary arbitration, against the Mapam-LP Citizens Rights Movement alliance. Labour MKs argued that such arbitration is an attempt to undermine the authority of the Histadrut (although the doctors do not belong to the Histadrut).

The faction decided in advance to oppose the law extending the validity of the emergency regulations on the grounds that the back-to-work orders are being applied to the striking doctors retroactively.

Prisons Service may take over lockups

The Interior Ministry is considering transferring responsibility for lockups from the police to the Prisons Service, a ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said that an eight-member committee, consisting of four police officers and four prisons service officers, is studying the matter. It is to submit a report on the transfer by July 1.

The lockups involved are at Abu Kabir, the Russian Compound in Jerusalem, and those in Haifa and Beersheba.

The American Jewish Committee

wish to express their shock and deep sadness over the despicable and senseless murder of two nuns in the Ein Kerem Convent.

We extend our condolences to the family of the deceased and to the entire community of the Russian Orthodox Mission.

All people of goodwill who are proud of this country's commitments to religious pluralism and freedom condemn this brutal act, and earnestly hope that the perpetrators will soon be apprehended.

We would also like to express our profound concern regarding the attacks against the personnel and property of non-Jewish communities.

We urgently appeal to the authorities responsible for public order to give adequate protection to all communities under Israel's jurisdiction.

HOME NEWS

Coalition and opposition unite in urging doctors to obey orders

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Post Knesset Reporter

The coalition and the Alignment agreed yesterday evening to support a joint resolution calling on the doctors to obey the back-to-work orders issued last night. The agreement was negotiated by Moshe Shahal for the Alignment and Ronnie Milo for the coalition.

What won the Alignment's support was that the back-to-work orders will apply not only to 30 per cent of hospital doctors, but to a similar percentage of health-fund clinic doctors. The clinics have been operating without doctors since the beginning of the strike.

The resolution, which will be voted on this afternoon, follows the five motions for the agenda heard yesterday on the doctors' strike, and Health Minister Eliezer Shostak's reply.

However, there is a measure of opposition to the resolution in the Alignment faction. This opposition was reflected in the vote yesterday evening on the government's bill, tabled only yesterday, to extend the validity of the Emergency Regulations (Vital Labour Services of Doctors in the Health Services), which are the legal basis for back-to-work orders.

Most of the Alignment's Labour wing voted for the bill, which extends its validity by three months, to September 1. But some voted against and others abstained. Even the Mapam wing did not vote as a unit.

Just before that vote, Shostak announced "with regret" that the doctors were not prepared to return to work and that return-to-work orders were therefore being issued. He promised to do all in his power to end the strike.

(Continued from Page One)

helicopter to reach groups of doctors in resort areas around the country. However, the helicopter was delayed when it was refused air clearance for several hours, and it later developed a mechanical problem, which forced the IMA officials to return by car from the north.

According to one source, the helicopter chartered yesterday by the IMA cost \$110,000 for five hours, the 40 buses taking the doctors around the country cost a total of \$800,000 and a day and a meal for one doctor at the Lido Beach and restaurant in Tiberias cost \$1,200.

(One of the passengers in Isha's helicopter was the IMA legal adviser, Simha Keisman, who had only recently undergone open-heart surgery.)

An IMA source told *The Post* that the purpose of the helicopter tour was to gauge the feeling of the doctors around the country. In a speech to the largest concentration of physicians at the Lido Beach in Tiberias, Isha, speaking from the deck of a tour boat, told some 1,400 assembled doctors that their choice was between refusing to honour the back-to-work orders — with the possible result of arrests and jail

PLO officers continue revolt

DAMASCUS (Reuters). — Dissident PLO officers yesterday stepped up their revolt against chairman Yasser Arafat, rejecting the latest peace moves by the leadership.

In a statement issued in Damascus, five senior officers in Arafat's own Fatah group said they will refuse to obey orders issued on Saturday in an attempt to quell the peaceful revolt.

The officers said they will stay in their positions in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa valley "to halt the continuing deviation in the Fatah leadership and step up the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy."

The five dissidents and an unknown number of supporters began their protest over two weeks ago to press a wide range of demands, including cancellation of recent appointments to senior Fatah posts and changes in Fatah's moderate political line.

Fatah's central committee replied on Saturday by putting the dissidents under Arafat's direct command and banning other PLO fighters from contacting them.

The central committee also pledged to prepare for a full-scale congress of the movement, as demanded by the dissidents, and altered the Fatah command structure, apparently to lessen the impact of the controversial new appointments.

But the dissidents' statement yesterday said the changes are worthless.

In his reply to the motions for the agenda Shostak denied yesterday's news media reports that at Sunday's cabinet meeting he had accused Finance Minister Yoram Aridor of misleading his fellow ministers.

All the epithets he had allegedly used against Aridor were the work of "a leaker, a saboteur, an inciter" — and one whose aim was not to bring about a quick solution to the doctors' strike, Shostak said.

"There is an argument between me and the finance minister — yes — but there is no barrier between us," Shostak said.

He said the issue dividing them is whether the framework agreement signed by the government and the Histadrut last October and calling for a general 22 per cent wage increase is applicable to the doctors.

Shostak said that in his view the doctors' union — unlike the nurses' union and the other unions that signed with the Histadrut — is not bound by the framework agreement. The doctors' union, he said, is independent of the Histadrut, like the Journalists Association, and the government has every right to negotiate with them separately, without violating the framework agreement.

Shostak showed some understanding for Aridor's position. It is not enough for Aridor to recognize the special status of the doctors' union, he said. It is essential that the Histadrut recognize this too.

For, Shostak said, there is not the slightest doubt that if the doctors win more than the framework agreement provides, other groups will be quick to demand similar increases.

And when they do, said Shostak, he is sure that "you" — the Alignment

DOCTORS

terms, as well as the loss of public support — and returning to work with the knowledge that their cause had received greater public awareness.

Most of the doctors voted to continue the strike and many said they were even willing to sit in jail, rather than return to work under the existing salary conditions.

The doctors bitterly attacked the government for its intention to issue the orders. "A criminal government," "a regime like in Argentina," were some of the cries shouted by the doctors.

Following the meeting, the doctors left Tiberias for other resorts.

Regarding the back-to-work orders, at least one highly placed official in the IMA noted that the government had overlooked the fact that, while the doctors might be forced to go back to their hospitals, they cannot be made to think once they are there. The goodwill of the strikers is an important element, he stressed.

Near Eilat yesterday, about 50 representatives of local workers' committees picketed a group of striking doctors swimming at Taba beach.

The demonstrators carried placards reading: "Enjoy a holiday in Eilat, but don't endanger human life," and "Please, go back to work right now." Two buses carrying about 150 doctors arrived in Eilat on Sunday night.

Earlier in the day, Shostak met with the heads of the country's hospitals, who told him the situation is serious. They stressed that it would not be enough simply to return the situation to that before Sunday, when the limited strike was in force.

"We are in a race against time," one director told Shostak. He added that it seemed that no one had given any thought to what will happen to the hospitals and the public if the back-to-work orders are given and the doctors refuse to honour them. Although there did not appear to be great suffering so far, the country is reaching the point of total deterioration in medical services, he said.

What the hospitals need, he continued, is breathing time to return to normal working conditions, and not just a return to the emergency medical care of the last three months.

The Health Ministry provided the directors with the back-to-work orders. Shostak told them that the government did not use this weapon until now, because it came to an agreement with the doctors. But the latter broke this framework, he said.

Now, he added, because the agreement had been broken, the government will insist that not only hospital physicians, but those in

clinics as well, return to work. The latter group will be included in those being served with the orders, he said.

"We have advised the doctors," Shostak said, "to do this of their own free will, and thus regain the sympathy of the public, which they lost by this one move." He added that he has asked the doctors at least to relieve those who are manning emergency staffs in the hospitals.

Modan told the directors of his directives to nurses giving them greater discretion in caring for patients. He especially praised the Nurses Union for its cooperation.

But at least one hospital director noted that, although the larger hospitals can use their extensive nursing staffs in this way, the smaller hospitals, do not have enough trained and experienced nurses to do so.

The hospitals had an extra load yesterday because many members of the public assumed that the MA's emergency medical-treatment centres had also been closed as part of the doctors' latest moves. In fact, the centres remained open yesterday to treat patients on payment of a \$600 fee. They are to remain open as long as the strike continues, the doctors said.

Zamir yesterday warned the representatives of the IMA that if they refuse to honour the back-to-work orders they will face the full severity of the law, which stipulates a fine of \$250,000 and/or a two-year prison term as the maximum penalty for refusal to comply.

He stressed that the orders are valid, even if the doctors resign, or absent themselves from their homes. In fact, he added, even if they go abroad, they are bound to return to the country immediately if faced with such an order.

Zamir made the statement at a meeting with Shostak, to decide how much time to allow the striking doctors to return to work. Such a return would be to the relatively restricted hospital schedule that had been in force from the time the strike began almost three months ago until the doctors' move on Sunday, when they left the hospitals and their homes indefinitely to gather at resorts around the country.

The orders, distributed to the hospital directors, were to be posted on the hospital bulletin boards together with a list of the doctors affected. In addition, a telegram was to be sent to the home of each doctor named. The hospital directors were also to report daily on doctors called who had not appeared as ordered.

A spokesman for the National Police said that the police would act "if complaints are brought to us" about doctors' disregarding back-to-work orders.

HOSPITAL

(Continued from Page One)

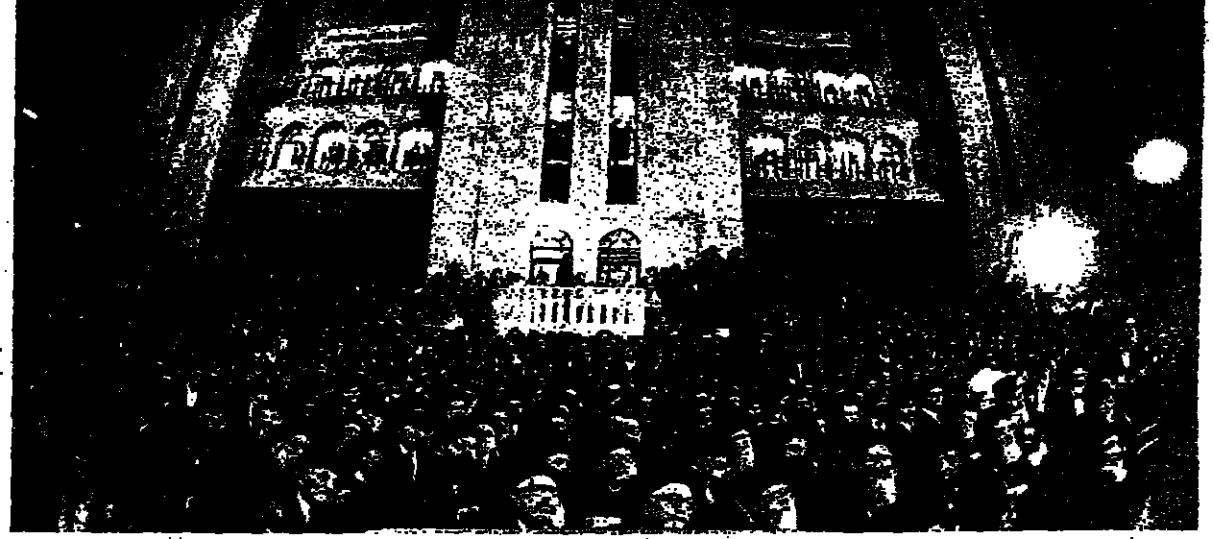
short breaks because the occupancy of the hospital fell yesterday afternoon to 79.5 per cent.

But said Moor: "If the doctors are not relieved tomorrow morning, well, we don't know what will happen, other than a catastrophe."

At Beersheba's Soroka Hospital, only 20 of the usual 260 doctors were on duty.

Worst hit was the maternity ward with 150 patients and only two doctors. Dr. Naftali Shani, head of the hospital for the strike's duration, said the situation is critical. There is a backlog of women waiting for caesarean sections.

First-year medical students are helping. They had mixed feelings about the strike. "On the one hand, we feel that the doctors are right, that they are struggling for us as well, but we also feel that this last



Thousands of Vizhnitz Hassidim and visitors outside the study centre dedicated on Sunday night in Kiryat Vizhnitz, Bnei Brak, that group's world centre and the largest Hassidic study centre in the country. The \$5 million centre, which took four years to complete, was built under the initiative of Yitzhak Kasziner, the Belgian diamond magnate.

Over 300 Argentine Jews still missing, says Shamir

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

There were 340 names on the list of "disappeared" Argentine Jews that Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir submitted to the leaders of Argentina during his visit there in December. In addition, Shamir listed 10 Jews known to be held in detention at that time.

Of the 10 detainees, eight have since been released; two are still incarcerated. Of the 340 "disappeared," Israel has been given information about 33 of them, and Shamir told the Argentine Ambassador last week that this is inadequate.

At a briefing with newsmen in Jerusalem yesterday, Shamir made these disclosures but did not clarify what had happened to the 33 about whom some information had been provided. One of them, Shamir said, had come to Israel, and his inclusion on the list had been an error.

Shamir said he had called in the ambassador to reiterate Israel's demand for information about the disappeared Jews.

He had told the envoy that Israel "does not accept" the Argentine government statement of April 28 to the effect that the "disappeared" should be regarded as no longer alive.

Ambassador Roberto Tempolini

SOVIET UNION

(Continued from Page One)

Israel for its part is not laying down deadlines or ultimatums, but waiting for American and Arab diplomatic efforts to run their course.

Israel is however, preparing plans for possible (unilateral) Israel Defence Forces redeployments in Lebanon in the event that the withdrawal agreement remains inoperative because of Syrian non-compliance. The policymaker stressed repeatedly that this contingency planning is at a practical stage, and that Israel is "not committed to anybody" to maintain its present deployment in Lebanon.

The Lebanese themselves know and understand that ultimately Israel will pull its forces back to a more convenient line if the withdrawal agreement remains a dead letter.

The policymaker said that Israel's planning — and the publicity given to it — is not intended as a means of pressure on the Syrians. The Syrians, he surmised, would "not mind" if the IDF pulled back — even if this would mean in effect Israel's occupying South Lebanon for a long time.

Some observers feel that the high-profile Israeli planning of possible new IDF deployments is intended to press the Americans and Arab moderate states further to exert, in turn, stronger influence on Lebanon. Neither the U.S. nor the Arab moderates (nor, of course, the Lebanese) would wish to see the IDF dig in along new lines in Lebanon, with the implication that those lines would be held indefinitely.

The Israeli policymaker held out the prospect of a role for UNIFIL as a buffer force in the event of a withdrawal — whether a unilateral IDF withdrawal or a simultaneous withdrawal by Israel and Syria.

He noted that the Lebanon-Israel agreement provides for one UNIFIL battalion to be stationed in the Sidon area — leaving another five UNIFIL battalions, he said, available for useful work elsewhere in Lebanon, provided that the UN Security Council agrees to alter the force's mandate.

(The policymaker revealed that, under an unpublished Lebanon-Israel understanding, the one UNifil unit at Sidon will encamp north of the 45-kilometre security zone. The unit is empowered by the agreement to send patrols southwards to the Palestinian refugee camps in the Sidon-Tyre area. But these patrols would return to the camp north of the security zone.)

The policymaker said the multinational force in Beirut could also undertake a buffer role against the IDF and the Syrian Army — if the contributing countries agreed.

Sharon alleges deliberate effort to demoralize IDF

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "We've paid a heavy price for this war, but we've paid heavier prices in the past for fewer results. But in the past we never counted the casualties every single day and they never showed every funeral 10 times," Minister Ariel Sharon said at a lecture to Herut university graduates at Beit Jabotinsky yesterday.

Sharon stressed that the emphasis on the casualties and on terms like "redundant war" and "victims who died in vain" are part of a deliberate campaign of demoralization. No army can stand up to such a campaign, he said.

Sharon criticized the government for hiding behind "those who have a broad back," and evading responsibility for the war. He said his minister was "dragged" into this war and the government had decided on all its moves.

In answer to a question, Sharon said Israel is the only country in the world in which a defence minister had to leave his post because of something he had no involvement in or knowledge of. This action caused great damage to the state and nation and himself, he said, but added that the Kahan Commission only recommended his departure, whereas the government took the decision that he leave.

One person killed, five injured on roads

AFULA (Iim). — One person was killed and three were injured here yesterday when a bus and two private cars collided near the Emei Central Hospital.

The dead man was Air France steward Danny Greenbaum, 31, from Tel Aviv.

On Sunday evening in the Sharon area, two women drivers were injured in separate accidents. One from Petah Tikva, was badly injured when a semi-trailer collided with her car at Beilinson junction, Petah Tikva.

The second, from Herzliya, was seriously hurt in a crash at the Ra'anana-North junction.

A fire broke out at the Sha'ar Hagai petrol station on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem road yesterday after a truck's brakes failed and it hit one of the pumps. The fire was quickly extinguished.

TOBIAS ISRAELIT

The funeral will take place tomorrow Wednesday, May 25, 1983 at 3.00 p.m. at the Holon Cemetery.

Wife: Eta Israelit
Son: Igor Alexander, Cape Town
Daughters: Dorothy Bohm, London
Dina Gordon, Holon
and all the family

Prof. HARRY BLUMBERG

Professor emeritus, Hunter College, N.Y.
Visiting professor, Tel Aviv University

30 days ago, in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ann K. Blumberg, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Paul Blumberg and Family, Chicago, Ill.
Judith Redlich and Family, Omer, Israel

Treasury comes under fire over aid to citrus growers

Post Knesset Correspondent
The Knesset Economic Committee yesterday accused Finance Minister Yoram Aridor of reneging on his commitment to Agriculture Minister Simha Ehrlich to pay the citrus growers \$24 million.

This sum was fixed by the two ministries as an advance on the amount required to make up the difference between the growers' rising expenditure and their falling income from exports. But a Finance Ministry official said the ministry is ready to give them only \$8m.

Economic Committee Chairman Gad Ya'acobi said the growers should be compensated by making up the difference between the present value of their foreign-currency earnings and the January 1981 value (before the Finance Ministry deliberately let devaluation fall behind the cost-of-living index).

The committee heard a shouting match between Finance Ministry official Dan Shekel, on one side, and deputy agriculture minister Pesah Grupper and his director-general Meir Ben-Meir on the other.

Shekel contended that the growers are not losing money on exports but on fruit sold to local industry for processing. He said the growers are getting convenient credits and cheap water.

Shekel said the most the Treasury will pay the growers is \$8m, partly for export compensation and partly for winter-damage compensation. But Grupper and Ben-Meir shouted in reply that the \$8m does not include winter damages, which are due to be compensated for separately.

Dan Paldi, director-general of the Citrus Marketing Board, said that Shekel's figures are incorrect. He said that the growers, who made export profits two years ago, lost money this season from the same quantity of fruit exported.

Paldi said that the Finance Ministry's policy of fixing a lower exchange rate is what had put the growers into their present serious trouble.

Ya'acobi said that exporters cannot operate unless the Finance Ministry allows the exchange rate to rise to its real level.

At a meeting yesterday with Ehrlich, Gedalia Gal, managing director of Tnuva Export, revealed that because of heavy losses many citrus farmers have been chopping down their groves.

Gal estimated that about 25,000 dunams of citrus groves in the country are not being properly cultivated because of lack of funds. Next season these trees will either give low yields or produce fruit unsuitable for export.

Teachers unions differ over Etzioni proposals

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The two teachers' unions yesterday came to the negotiating session with different counterproposals to the government's plan to implement the Etzioni recommendations. While both unions were dissatisfied with the government's offer, they each had a different idea of how negotiations should proceed.

The Histadrut Teachers Union submitted a detailed document stating all the teachers' demands for final implementation of the recommendations, without specifying what should be done in each successive year of implementation. Among these demands were a 30 per cent salary increase (to bring teachers' salaries up to those of engineers), smaller classes, shorter

probationary periods for new teachers, optional retirement at full pension for teachers over 50 with more than 25 years experience and larger employer contributions to the teachers' sabbatical fund.

The Secondary School Teachers Association, on the other hand, submitted a document dealing specifically with the unions' proposals for this year, most notably the increments the union is demanding for teachers who hold special jobs within the schools.

The government officials said they could not express any views on the documents until they had studied them.

The next negotiation session was scheduled for tomorrow at 1:30 p.m., and representatives of the two unions will meet on Thursday morning to see if their two sets of proposals can be reconciled.

Rishon parents to boycott schools today

Jerusalem Post Reporter
RISHON LEZION. — A committee representing parents in 12 of the town's 17 junior high schools have decided not to send their children to school today. This step is part of their campaign against plans to reform the junior high-school system here.

The municipality yesterday afternoon declared that this step is illegal. Parents who do not send their children to school this morning will be prosecuted for violating the Compulsory Education Law, it was said.

The parents maintain that the reform will lower the quality of education.

ELDERLY CARE

(Continued from Page One)
limit benefits to the needy alone, financed from their regular budgets as their resources permit.

The majority favours allocating a fixed percentage of the NII funds collected under the law for the development of geriatric hospitals and community services for the elderly, while the ministries wish to reserve the right to decide how much they will spend on these services.

The majority wishes to increase the percentage deducted from employees' salaries to finance the law from 0.2 per cent to .75 per cent — a rate the three ministries reject as being far too high.

The Labour and Social Affairs Ministry spokesman said that Uzan has appointed a committee to work out a compromise proposal. The committee comprises deputy minister Ben-Zion Rubin, ministry Director-General Asher Ohayon and NII head Danny Azriel. Their proposal is expected to be submitted in several weeks.

Leibowitz urges refusal to serve in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (Iim). — The collective refusal of several hundred young men and women to serve in the administered territories and Lebanon would "save" the State of Israel, Professor Yeshayahu Leibowitz yesterday evening told a meeting of several dozen members of the Yesh Gvul (There's a Limit) movement in Tel Aviv.

The meeting's organizers announced that they are collecting signatures of those about to begin military service to a letter addressed to the prime minister and the defence minister. The letter asks that they not be sent to Lebanon on duty.

Leibowitz, 82, told the audience that on the day after the Six Day War of 1967, Israel ceased being a Jewish and democratic state because of the large number of Arabs under its rule. They do not have basic rights and are subject to the caprices of the authorities, he said.



The Mayor of Vienna, Dr. Leopold Gratz, and Mrs. Elisabeth Nittel try out the mini cars at Jerusalem's new road-safety centre. Mayor Teddy Kolek waits in the second row. The centre was dedicated yesterday in memory of Mrs. Nittel's husband Heinz, a Vienna City Councillor murdered by an Arab terrorist in 1981. (Gideon Zakem)

Road-safety training centre dedicated

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The widow of Heinz Nittel, murdered president of Vienna's Austria-Israel Association, yesterday dedicated a road safety training centre in Jerusalem in his memory.

The centre will be used to teach the city's schoolchildren safety procedures as pedestrians and bicycle riders. In addition to a small street with intersections, pedestrian crossings, bus bays and other elements, the centre includes a classroom where fourth-grade students will be taken for safety lectures.

Heinz Nittel, a Vienna City Councillor in charge of transportation, was murdered by an Arab terrorist in 1981.

Transport Minister Haim Corfu, Mayor Teddy Kolek, Vienna Mayor Dr. Leopold Gratz, Austrian Ambassador Dr. Otto Pleinert and Nittel's widow Elisabeth, addressed the ceremony. All of them stressed that the road safety centre in Jerusalem was a most fitting, living memorial for a great lover of peace who paid with his life for his friendship with Israel. Dr. Gratz recalled his many years of close friendship with Nittel. Jerusalem, like Vienna creates living monuments for people dear to the city, he added.

Funds for the centre were contributed by the Austria-Israel Association in Vienna and the Vienna municipality through the Jerusalem Foundation.

Israelis in Egypt for road safety meet

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Representatives of the Israel Council for the Prevention of Road Accidents are attending a week-long meeting of the International Council in Cairo. This is the first time that council members are at such a meeting in an Arab country.

One of the events at the Cairo meeting will be a bicycle-riding competition for children, some of them Israelis. The Israeli national competition was held earlier this month in Jerusalem.

Transport Minister Haim Corfu yesterday told a meeting of senior officials and Israel Defence Forces and police officers in Jerusalem that the increase in the number of vehicles on the roads is nullifying successes in the fight against road accidents.

Corfu asked those attending the meeting to let him have plans to decrease the number of accidents within two weeks, the ministry spokesman announced.

2 Border Policemen remanded on theft charges

TEL AVIV (Iim). — Two Border Policemen, who were arrested on Sunday on suspicion of stealing money from three Arab men, were remanded yesterday for five days by the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court.

A police representative said that suspects Ben-Zion Tronishvili, 19, of Lod, and Ilan Oren, 21, of Rehovot, were absent without leave from their unit when they were arrested. The two were stopped on the Tel Aviv beach after three Arab men complained to police that the

suspects stole money from them while checking their documents.

The police said that several thousand stolen shekels were recovered from the suspects, but that IS28,000 reported stolen are still missing. Investigators added that other complaints of a similar nature have been received and the suspects will appear in an "identity-parade" before other victims.

The suspects have reportedly admitted stealing the money.

Kolek defends demolition of Gilo synagogue hut

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Mayor Teddy Kolek said yesterday that his administration once destroyed an illegally built mosque on the Mount of Olives and was employing the same standards in destroying an illegally built shack used as a synagogue in Gilo.

He condemned the use of violence by demonstrators who, according to aides, hit his car with stones and blocked his path when he visited Gilo on Sunday night.

"Any retreat before hooliganism and concessions to lawbreakers means the collapse of democracy," he said. Kolek had insisted on confronting the demonstrators, to the dismay of his police escorts.

In a letter to Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg, Kolek called on the government to provide empty apartments in the new neighbourhoods for use as synagogues until permanent ones are built.

Religious leaders sign good-relations pact

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — A convention on religious tolerance, mutual respect and good neighbourly relations was signed in City Hall under the auspices of the Society for a Better Israel yesterday afternoon.

The signatories were Mayor Aryeh Gurel, the Sephardi and Ashkenazi chief rabbis Eliahu Bakshi-Doron and She'ar-Yashuv Cohen, Greek Catholic Archbishop Maximus Saloun, Moslem Kadi Mohammed Khubeisly and Druze spiritual leader Amin Tarif.

Wizo offers hospitality to newcomer soldiers

TEL AVIV. — New olim soldiers who do not have family in Israel can enjoy home hospitality thanks to a recent decision by Wizo. Interested soldiers should contact Dvora Redlich, at Wizo headquarters, 38 Sderot Hamelech David, Tel Aviv, telephone 03-257321, extension 344.

UNANIMOUS. — Mark Mosevics, general manager of the Elite company, was last night unanimously elected chairman of the Food Division of the Manufacturers Association.

SPCA comes to defence of dolphins

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) is considering filing a criminal complaint against the Dolphinarium management for endangering dolphins' lives by not caring for them properly. The Dolphinarium has four dolphins and three sea lions.

In a letter sent yesterday to the management, SPCA directors said it will file the complaint unless conditions are improved immediately.

SPCA representatives and veterinarians visited the Dolphinarium on Sunday.

The Dolphinarium closed to the public more than a week ago due to financial difficulties. Since then, the dolphins have not been fed or treated properly, according to members of the professional team formerly in charge of the dolphins and sea lions there. These workers were fired when the Dolphinarium closed, and the dolphins are not under constant veterinarian supervision, it was learned.

Marine biologist Varda Shapir, a member of the team that used to look after the dolphins and sea lions, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that the dolphins are not receiving the proper food variety, the chemical water balance and the constant veterinarian supervision they need.

In an effort to increase the Dolphinarium's profits, its owners plan to turn it into a night entertainment centre, with a mobile stage for rock and disco performances over the dolphins' pool.

The Dolphinarium's former professional team maintain that this will be tortuous for the dolphins, who are extremely sensitive to sound and must rest soundly at night. The plans are also in direct violation of the conditions specified by the U.S. federal authorities, who sold three of the four dolphins to the Dolphinarium. The sale was conditional on the dolphins swimming freely and in peace, and quiet in the pool after dark, the former workers say.

Dolphinarium owner Avi Efrom was not available for comment yesterday, but told reporters on Sunday that the animals were being cared for properly.

Jerusalem Post poll shows fall in public support for MDs

TEL AVIV. — Public support for the doctors' strike fell significantly in the month ending May 10, according to the latest *Jerusalem Post* poll conducted by Modi'in Ezrahi.

In the poll, taken a week before the doctors' mass walk-out on Sunday, interviewees were almost equally divided on the question of the strike's justification.

Between May 2 and May 10, 1,091 adults were interviewed, of whom 37.8 per cent found little or no justification for the strike, and 36 per cent believed the doctors had a case.

A month earlier, a poll found only 30.6 per cent against the strike, with 43.8 per cent supporting the doctors' demands.

A high percentage of those interviewed for both polls — 24.5 in May and 22.6 in March — refused to commit themselves.

The pollsters asked another question. Is the fee imposed by the doctors on otherwise insured patients justified? Only 5.6 per cent felt sure it was, in May (against 7 per cent in March), while 18.3 per cent qualified their approval (16.4 per cent in March). "Not entirely justified" was the response of 21.1 per cent in May (24.1 per cent in March), while 53.1 per cent clearly stated their disapproval (50.5 per cent in the previous month). Only 1.9 per cent gave no answer.

Aura Herzog promotes reading

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Aura Herzog's first Beit Hanassi reception yesterday was aimed at encouraging reading, especially among the country's youth, lured away from books by television and video games.

The guests of the president's wife were sixth- and seventh-grade children from Jerusalem who take part in the country's only elementary-school course on the use of libraries, and Arab and Jewish youngsters in grades one through five who are blind or whose vision is partly impaired.

Mrs. Herzog said she chose reading as the theme of her first reception because it is so important in expanding human horizons and creating heroes for children to emulate.

In the Jerusalem Municipality's library course, children are introduced to authors, poets and

librarians, taught how to catalogue books and allowed to work in city libraries as interns.

Uri Cohen, the blind director of the country's only library for the blind, told the children and their mothers and teachers that it takes nearly a year to complete the "translation" of a book into Braille. His library's wide selection of books and recordings in Hebrew and Arabic is brought to the homes of blind persons. He noted that nearly all blind children now learn in 17 regular schools around Israel, where they are helped by specialists.

Actress Edna Fiedel described the various art works on the walls and ceiling of Beit Hanassi for the benefit of the blind children, and twins studying at the Rubin Academy of Music played a cello-and-piano duet by Mendelssohn. One girl, Suzy Baruch, read aloud a poem from a page printed in Braille.

Three men detained as group-rape suspects

TEL AVIV (Iim). — Three men in their mid-twenties were arrested yesterday on suspicion of raping and beating a woman.

The woman, 22, in a state of shock, told police at the end of last week that she had met one of the trio in Kikar Atarim. He invited her to have a drink with him in a restaurant where he worked. He then induced her to enter a side room where, she told police, he raped her and then called in two of his friends, who did the same after beating her.

The three men say the woman had sexual relations with them willingly and deny beating her.

Israel hands over 3 Syrian prisoners

METULLA. — Israel yesterday released three Syrian detainees from the Ansar detention centre in South Lebanon. They were handed over to Syrian authorities in the Golan Heights under the auspices of the Red Cross.

The three, captured during the Lebanon war, were released for health reasons.

There are now less than 5,000 detainees being held in Ansar.

BRIDGE. — A pedestrian footbridge is to be built over Sderot Rokach, Tel Aviv, linking the car park of the Tel Aviv fair grounds with its entrance.



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Idle Israel Shipyards must take in outside metal work

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The government-owned Israel Shipyards now has 35 per cent of its more than 900 employees idle for lack of work, a company spokesman said yesterday. The lack of ship orders has forced the yards to do metal contract work for firms on land.

The spokesman said that although the yards greatly increased their repair work to employ 40 per cent of the labour force, an absence of new orders from the Defence Ministry has reduced the shipbuilding department to finishing

jobs only. The yard has not received orders for merchant ships for some years.

The management considers it urgent to lay off a large number of workers, the spokesman said. Meanwhile, he said, it will take any orders it could get — including metal work for shore-based customers — until new orders for ships come in.

The labour council is resisting the dismissals of redundant workers. Council secretary Moshe Wertman said yesterday that the dismissals would endanger the existence of the shipyard and the council will back the workers in a fight to save it.

The council will not countenance the yard's being turned into one more workshop for metal-construction jobs, he said.

Wertman blamed the situation on a change of investment priorities by Defence Minister, Moshe Arens. This, he said, has dried up orders from the navy, which had kept the yard busy.

Local shipping companies are threatening to halt their support for the upkeep of the government's Seamen's Training Institute in Acre. They are making next year's payment conditional on a "fundamental reorganization" to eliminate waste and inefficiency and to meet

the merchant marine's need for officers. Shipowners' Association president Shlomo Erell told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. The owners cover half the institute's budget and the government covers the other half.

Erell said that a 1980 committee recommended a reorganization which the Transport Ministry did not act on, and the owners will now demand changes to enable the institute to train more officers at a smaller outlay.

The Marine Officers Union said yesterday that without the institute there will be no future for the merchant marine.

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ECHOES OF FRIENDSHIP

Jerusalem Post Correspondent Leon Hadar reports from Nairobi on the state of Israel-Kenya relations

THE WILL and the ability of the Kenyan Government to withstand Arab pressure and to allow the Bat-Dor Dance Company to perform in Nairobi encourages Israeli observers who believe that Kenya might be the next black African country, after Zaire, to renew diplomatic relations with Israel.

If Kenya were not in the sensitive position of chairing the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and thus having to adhere to its various anti-Israel resolutions, I'm sure we would have already had an Israeli ambassador here," argues an Israeli in Nairobi.

Kenya had been especially friendly with Israel before 1973 and when most other black African states broke off diplomatic relations that year, as a move of solidarity with Egypt, Nairobi held off at first. President Jomo Kenyatta declared on October 10, 1973: "One thing we should not poke our noses into is the conflicts of other peoples. We will remain friends of all and enemies of none. Our only enemy is the one who might dare to play about with our hard-won independence. Any habit of following one side today and the other side tomorrow will be tantamount to prostitution, and this is what we reject."

A week later, the *Sunday Nation* said in an editorial that Israeli aid programmes have been more successful than those of most of the major and richer nations and spoke of the ingratitude of the African countries.

By November 1, however, Kenya could hold out no longer. "As long as Israel continues to occupy Arab lands taken by force of arms, Kenya has decided not to maintain diplomatic relations with Israel," the official announcement said.

EXCELLENT RELATIONS had developed between the two countries before 1973 and they did not crumble in one day. In the middle Fifties, years before Kenya achieved independence, close relations were established between the labour movements of the two countries. Kenyan activists were among the leading participants in

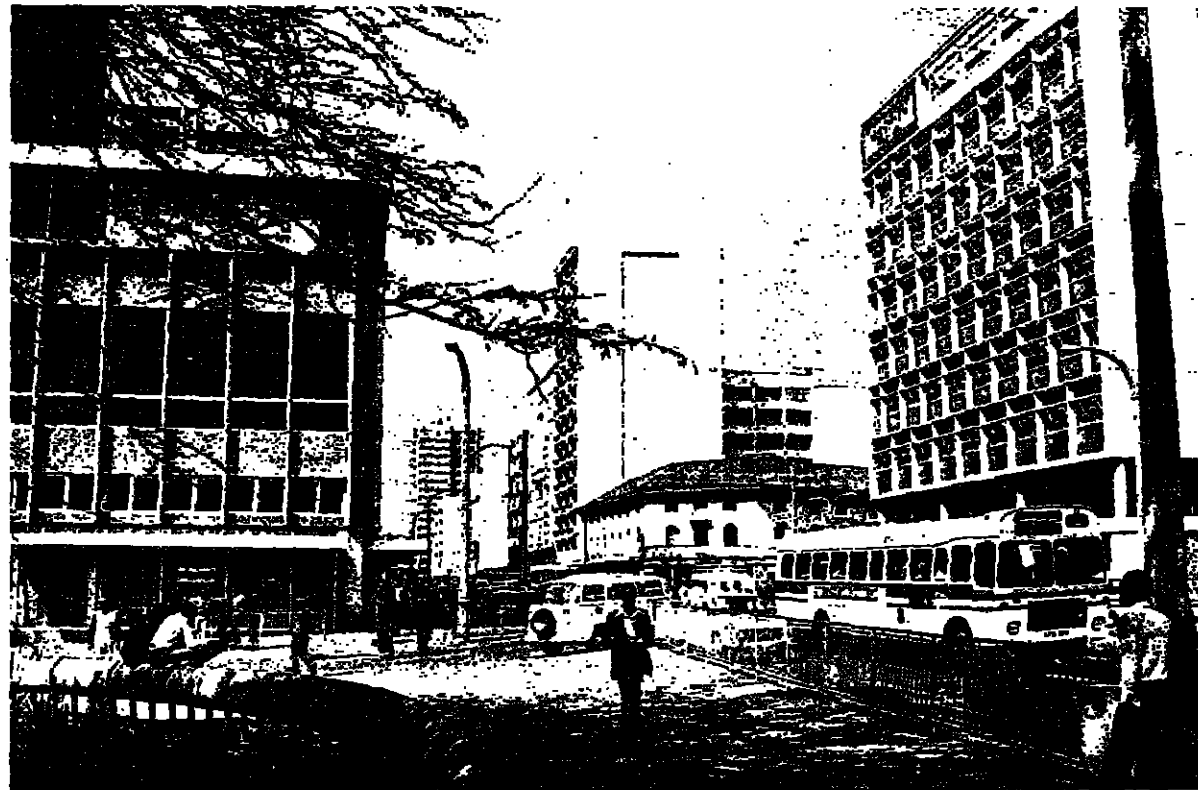
the first international seminar on labour and cooperative studies convened by the Histadrut's Afro-Asian Institute in Tel Aviv in the winter of 1958-59. A few hundred Kenyans have been involved in the courses and seminars offered by the institute and other Israeli institutions.

Israel left its major mark on Kenya through the Kenya School of Social Work and the Kniporos Project. The school was established at Machakos, a suburb of Nairobi, in October 1962, just 14 months before independence, with equipment and financial aid from Israel. Long after it became a full-fledged government institution, its director and staff remained Israeli. Some of the most successful students in its in-service programme studied at the Mt. Carmel international training centre for community services.

The Kenya-Netherlands-Israel project for Operations Research in Outpatient Services — Kniporos, for short — was set up in 1971 to design a model clinic programme for Kenya, and, it was hoped, for other countries in East Africa. Some of the Israelis involved were Dr. Michael Davis, head of the department of medical ecology at the Hebrew University and architect Ze'ev Baran of Jerusalem. Construction at Kiambu, 40 km. from Nairobi, began in January 1973 and was completed by the end of the year.

Kenya's severance of diplomatic relations with Israel caused significant delays in the project's programme of research and evaluation, but contact has been maintained mainly between the Dutch and Israeli teams, and the head of the Israeli staff has been back to Nairobi twice to consult with his Kenyan and Dutch colleagues.

ISRAELI CONSTRUCTION firms, mainly the Histadrut's Solei Boneh,



Downtown Nairobi ... 'The president is a great friend of Israel.'

have participated in major construction in Kenya such as hotels and factories. Indeed, one of the ironies in Israel's relations with Kenya and other African countries is that since the severance of diplomatic relations in 1973, there has been a major boom in business relations, especially in construction.

According to the reliable monthly *African Business*, Israeli exports to the continent have quadrupled from \$30m. in 1973 to \$124m. in 1981, and the number of Israelis working in Africa more than doubled in that period. Israelis are frequently employed as economic advisers and experts in non-Israeli firms. As for Israeli firms, they landed African contracts over the next

three years worth some \$2b., according to the publication.

Public works, mechanized poultry farms and other projects have been contracted in the Central African Republic, Gabon, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Togo, Upper Volta and Zaire.

In Kenya, Solei Boneh built the Kenyatta Conference Centre and is working on a luxury apartment and office block called the Chester House.

Among the Israeli entrepreneurs in Kenya is Eviatar Feldman, who three years ago set up Rift Valley Tours and Safaris. He estimates there are about 2,000 Israelis doing business in Kenya.

That figure is exaggerated —

there are no more than 200 Israeli families in Kenya — says David Sultan, "our man" in Nairobi, who like Israeli diplomats in Gabon, Ghana, the Ivory Coast and Togo, runs an "interest section" in another country's embassy, in the case of Kenya in the Dutch Embassy. Sultan, Israel's permanent representative to the UN Environment Programme and Habitat, argues that Israelis should keep a low profile in Kenya so as not to "wake up the pro-Arab wolves."

THE POWER of this pro-Arab lobby, which includes a PLO office, reflects Kenya's dependence on Arab oil, with more than 50 per cent of its foreign currency earnings

(from coffee and tea exports and from tourism) paying for oil. In 1978, President Daniel arap Moi visited Iraq and signed a major oil import contract with that country.

There is growing anti-Libya sentiment, says John Thud of the Kenya News Agency. Gaddafi is seen by Kenyan leaders as being responsible for a major split that has developed in the OAU over Libya's occupation of Chad, and there is concern over covert activity to incite the Moslem 20 per cent of Kenya's population against the non-Moslem elite.

There is frustration with the level of Arab economic aid to Kenya, says Ivor Davis, a public relations man and a Jewish Kenyan, who adds that there is an influential pro-Israeli segment in the political and economic elite, including Kenyans who have studied and worked in Israel.

Fifty to 60 Kenyans study in Israel every year, and some political leaders, including Moslems, have visited Israel in recent years on a "private basis." Kenya's Moslem deputy minister of transport is expected to visit Israel soon. Last year, during the International Telecommunication Union conference in Nairobi, one of the heads of Kenya's Communication Ministry, who had studied in Israel, ordered that anti-Israeli material brought by Arab delegates be removed from the conference hall. Kenya also worked intensively to prevent the Arabs from suspending Israel's membership in the union.

ANOTHER FACTOR is the small but influential Jewish community in Kenya, about 100 families. One of the earliest to settle, the Block family, still operates a group of hotels and lodges around the country. The oldest of the hotels, the Norfolk, was bombed two years ago by the PLO.

Several Jews are prominent in the business life of the country and have strong ties to influential leadership. Dr. M. Theodor R. Lehman, an unofficial border to President Daniel arap Moi, whom he meets from time to time, told me that in a recent a few

with the president, he that "Kenya produced 'leave the ministers,' referring to the children Ya'acov Meri, I ask him about Zipori and Yitzis enemies. He jailed there by seizures." Then military camp, Gosen to take on being members underground. That I am going pressed interest in children off as ed to read the boy's mind."

Lehman says I look at the moved by the fact that the eyes Kenya say a speci have met with president during not relinquish "The president is that Judea and Israel," he says and the historic is a movement arms, that they are Christian blacks

I tell him about government is no Jerusalem. Attention to them... very liberal

Kenya has been He is negative, and foreign investin is anything its economy espec puppet — abortive coup of lasty by Ariel Mobutu of Zaire, Ke-loy, perceive the American Jmotives munity as strong and intelis. one that might be able to heis win financial aid from the U.. increase tourism.

American Jews, such as the group with which this reporter travelled are trying to perpetuate this perception and to convince the Kenyan that the way to the heart o American Jews leads through Israel. The group met with G.G. Kariuki minister of land development who has visited Israel and whose wife studied in Israel, and with M Mudavadi, minister of local government. One of the ideas discussed was package deals for tourists to in clude Israel and Kenya. Eviatar Feldman says his company is planning such deals. And in the next year if charter flights begin from Israel to Kenya, he expects 5,000 Israelis to come.

CLASSROOM COMMENTS

By GREER FAY CASHMAN / Jerusalem Post Reporter



(Dan Landau)

The austerity which he preached was not a popular concept, but his policies were sound, and if heeded in time, could have prevented current economic disasters.

The glut of strikes which has characterised the Likud's tenure would not have surfaced if employment conditions were different, according to the students. While they were in sympathy with teachers' demands for higher salaries, they were critical of the system which forced teachers to relinquish their classroom responsibilities in protest at unfair wage scales.

As for the doctors' strike, there were divided opinions. Yoav, who is a strong believer in free enterprise,

advocated that the government and the Histadrut would do well to acknowledge their inability to provide proper medical services and to permit the whole medical network to be transferred to private hands. Conscious of how such a move could adversely affect the low-income strata of society, Efrat insisted that Israel must remain a welfare state, but added that efficiency depends on more realistic salaries and wages.

IN THIS CONTEXT, Yosi pointed out that because of protective legislation, workers are not motivated towards efficiency. Under the existing law, an employer

who wants to rid himself of a worker (who has not committed a crime), must shell out a tremendous amount of money in severance pay, depending on how many years the worker has been in his employ. Sometimes the sum of money is so astronomical, that the employer prefers to turn a blind eye to the worker's deficiencies.

"The law has to be changed," said Yosi, "so that employers are not restricted from firing people who are not really earning their salaries."

The same point was expanded on by another Yosi who urged that new priorities be established in grading salaries, taking into account the degree of responsibility, the nature of the work, and the hours spent doing the job. Under such criteria, doctors and teachers would most certainly be assured of a fairer deal.

The two major problems affecting Israel's economy, the students said, are inflation and declining exports. There was general consensus that the government is not doing enough to encourage exports. The problem, according to Zion, lies in education. There is too much emphasis on the academic professions and not enough on agriculture and industry which are treated with disdain.

"I wouldn't mind going into agriculture," said Zvika, "but the way things are now, it just doesn't pay."

He added that there is no real work ethic in Israel and that too many jobs in government offices and community service department are duplicated, "with people getting salaries for doing nothing. We have to weed out those people who are redundant in their jobs and relocate them in agriculture and industry."

Conceding that this would be difficult, Itai recommended that more encouragement be given to future generations of students to enrol in vocational schools. "What it boils down to, is that they have to be brain-washed," Yoav warned that if the trend towards professions requiring university degrees continues, the job market will become saturated and there will be no openings for white-collar workers.

Tamar said that there is unemployment in Israel because too

many of the people receiving unemployment benefits refuse to take the jobs available in industry. If unemployment benefits were abolished or reduced such that those receiving them would have to lower their standard of living, there would be a "blitz" on all available jobs.

THE GYMNASIA students were more inclined to talk around the problems than to offer concrete solutions. But, confronted with the question of what they would do if they were standing in the shoes of the Minister of Finance, Yoav, Zvika and Alon came up with a nine-point plan to put the country back on its feet:

- Reduce the floating of additional local currency.
- Reduce imports by imposing higher taxes.
- Place greater limitations on bank credit.
- Cut government expenditure.
- Stabilize the index.

• Introduce a realistic rate of exchange for foreign currency with a special guaranteed rate for export manufacturers and growers.

• Subsidise export industries to the maximum.

• Fire inefficient and redundant workers.

• Limit free high school education to those who cannot afford to pay for schooling.

Emphasising the need to slash government budgets, Yoav cited the defence ministry in particular. "No one denies that we need to finance the army, but there is a lot of waste in the army and we have to examine the defence budget more carefully when making future allocations." As for stabilizing the index, he was convinced that this could be achieved if people had less money to spend.

"If the government stops printing money and repeals the cost-of-living adjustments in salaries and wages, it will hurt for a little while but in the long run, it will revitalise the

country. The way thingence of change for people are apathetic, to state don't care enough about gemony and cost of living indice: can ex-

Zion theorised that w have enough money to Israel: luxury goods for themself in a ignore the poverty of the ma-

"Our standards of living region high. We live like — must without American resordi with can only overcome this taxes and reduce service included Zvika took the near uly the the stock market as a s in the writing on the wall," he in ques-collapse of major industr the same manner as America. "If people don't value of labour," he o will all go under."

With all the dire sig horizon, none of the foresees, any positive economic policy until Knesset elections — depend on which pa victor.

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Side of place

by YITZHAK OKED / Jerusalem Post Reporter

PAY and perks make the job, but if you want to be a satisfied member of the industry, you must improve the place where he works. Upper, joint management and chairman Industry-Beautiful on, sponsored by a Beautiful Israel, speaking at a press Beit Sokolov in Tel Aviv, at which he announced the results of the first year's competition. He reflected his belief in the competition.

fourth consecutive competition has been number of industrial plants increased from 290 this year.

President of the beautiful Israel and director of National that this competition much to improve industrial plants. During the

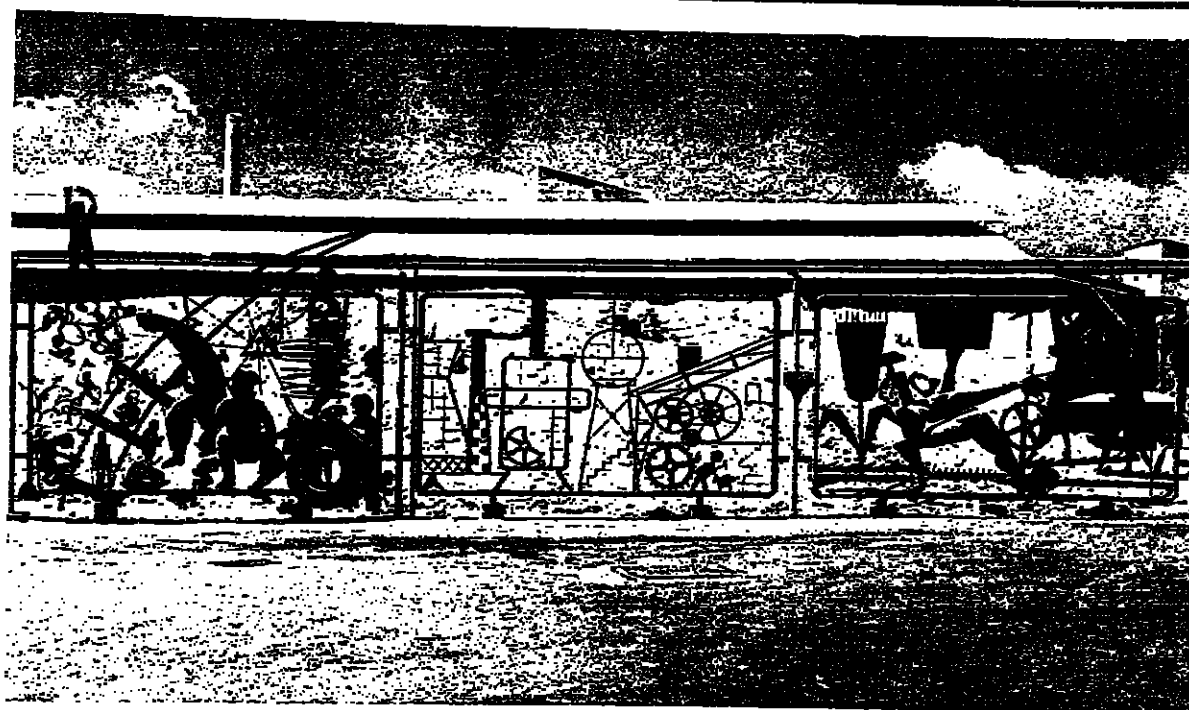
months during which the competition takes place, participating businesses invest heavily in giving their plants a face lift, both inside and out. And the practice of "good grooming" is maintained since management wants to get the most out of its investment.

Dror said that certain plants, after receiving a lower grading than previously, worked twice as hard the next year.

Receiving the highest grade awarded in the competition considerably raises the morale in a plant, he said.

THE PLANTS participating in the competition are judged by people from the industrial branch but not working in the same line; thus an official from the food industry can not judge any food plant but can evaluate a company, for instance, in the metal or electronic branch.

In grading a plant, plant judges consider its general appearance and outside features and industrial areas



Scrap iron mural made by four workers at Fertilizers and Chemicals in Haifa screens part of the plant.

where the workers are located. They award, or withhold, points according to many criteria, according to such factors as light ventilation, noise, smell, cleanliness, working space, wide aisles, etc.

The workers themselves also

come in for consideration — how they are dressed and how clean they are. Another factor is the services provided for workers — rest rooms, dining room, showers and dressing rooms.

This competition divides industry into the following categories: metal and military industries; electronics; textiles and shoes; chemicals, plastics, and building; printing and light industries; IDF; food and pharmaceuticals.

Of the 290 plants participating in the competition, 200 were awarded "beauty stars," and the remaining 90 received certificates of participation.

The lowest prize, three beauty stars, was awarded to 46 plants this year, with 88 given four beauty stars

and 66 awarded the highest mark of five beauty stars.

The 66 plants receiving five beauty stars will now compete against each other with one plant to be chosen as the best in each category. These awards will be handed out by President Chaim Herzog.

At the press conference, it was announced that a new competition has been organized by the Council for a Beautiful Israel to choose the most beautiful industrial parks and industrial areas. Here the participants are local councils and municipalities. All of the authorities approached by the council have expressed interest, with some requesting guidelines on what could be expected of industrial areas under their jurisdiction.

Healthy concern

By LEA LEVAVI / Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE COUNCIL for a Beautiful Israel's annual "beautiful industry" contest gets firms to do what they should be doing anyway: clean up restrooms and cafeterias, plant and maintain gardens, worry about safety, and much more. Firms which do this are really acting in healthy self-interest. A good, clean, safe work environment has been shown in studies abroad to increase workers' pride in their workplace, lower the accident rate, and raise productivity.

No research on the subject has yet been done locally, but some Israeli firms which have participated in the competition have found that a beautiful plant is also one that gets orders, particularly from foreign buyers. "Buyers said that if we put so much effort into our environment, we surely also put it into making a good product," one factory owner said.

When the Council began the "beautiful industry" campaign in 1980, just 80 firms participated. This year, there were 290 contestants.

Organizations such as the Manufacturers Association and Hevrat Ovdim are enthusiastic about the annual competitions because they know that, in one sense, all the participating firms are winners. Every improvement made in the quality of life at a workplace is a benefit to the workers as well as to the firm. Even the I.D.F. has participated in the competition.

Some of the criteria are the same for all types of firms. A well-kept garden, general cleanliness and pleasant surroundings are desirable

whether you manufacture food-stuffs or heavy machinery. However, some of the details change from industry to industry, since sanitary requirements in a plant manufacturing food must be higher than in a firm engaged in heavy industry.

Each firm interested in participating in the competition receives an instruction booklet from the Council, is referred to relevant professionals (such as experts on human engineering or interior decorators) and assistance from others in the same field who have been through the process themselves. Special efforts are made to involve small firms, which may need the environmental changes most.

The Council is now expanding its work in this area by trying to clean up and beautify industrial parks, many of which are notoriously neglected eyesores. This means enlisting the help of local authorities which must pass and enforce the necessary regulations.

The Council's activities are not limited to industry by any means. An extensive educational campaign in the schools, sale of window boxes to the public and a drive to educate drivers not to throw refuse out of their cars are among the Council's many and varied activities. The theme which runs through it all is that each of us is personally responsible for keeping the country beautiful, and that doing so is important to our health, welfare, productivity and happiness.

Beautiful Industry—in a Beautiful Israel

198 Industrial Plants have been awarded "Beauty Stars"

in the Annual Contest for Improving the Quality of Life and the Environment in Industry

The Council for a Beautiful Israel congratulates the workers and managements of the award winning companies, which serve as examples to the whole of industry, and calls on all those in industry and manufacturing in Israel to join the ranks of those helping to keep Israel beautiful.

Firms Awarded Five Stars

- 1. Ouman — Olafim
- 2. Urdan Industries — Hatzor Haglilit
- 3. Elco — Ramat Hasharon
- 4. Intel Israel (74) Ltd.
- 5. Intercoasma Ltd.
- 6. Indigo Ltd.
- 7. Ippham
- 8. Elbit Computers Ltd. — Haifa
- 9. Elbit Electronic Industries Ltd.
- 10. Osem — Petah Tikva
- 11. Beta Engineering Development Ltd.
- 12. Galam — Kibbutz Meanit
- 13. Dor Chemicals Ltd.
- 14. Darpaton Jerusalem
- 15. Waldman Israel Ltd.
- 16. Israel Can Co. Ltd.
- 17. Nazareth Candy Co. Ltd. C.D.
- 18. Metal Industries — Beit Hashita
- 19. Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., Jerusalem
- 20. Turbocom
- 21. Telrad — Communication and Electronic Ind. Ltd.
- 22. Tiv — Tirat Zvi
- 23. Travenol Laboratories (Israel) Ltd.
- 24. Triumph International Ltd.
- 25. arulin
- 26. Technical Writing — Holon
- 27. emida Electronics (1979) Ltd. — Carmiel
- 28. onal Brewery Ltd.
- 29. Dent — Shlomi
- 30. Research Centre
- 31. Yeda Ltd.
- 32. an — Milou'ot
- 33. — Delicacies
- 34. Sea Works
- 35. owels
- 36. d.
- 37. 28 Fibres
- 38. — Ramat Gan
- 39. act Lenses — Hanita
- 40. ex — Netanya
- 41. ine — Osem Shderot
- 42. ation
- 43. Coffee Momento Ltd. — Beit Shemesh
- 44. Mul-T-Lock
- 45. Ramta — Israel Aircraft Industries
- 46. S.H.L. — Hydraulic Services
- 47. T.A.T. Aero Equipment Industries Ltd.
- 48. Tadiran — Communications Division — Petah Tikva
- 49. Tamam Israel Aircraft Industries
- 50. Israel Edible Produce — Blue Band
- 51. Inava Dairies — Rehovot
- 52. Bromine Compounds Ltd. Ramat Hovav
- 53. Bromine Compounds Ltd. — Beersheba
- 54. Beit Shemesh Engines
- 55. Yitzhak Plant — Israel Military Industries
- 56. Tichon Plant — Israel Military Industries
- 57. Elyan Meristem — Rosh Hanikra
- 58. Agoshin Enterprises of Israel Ltd.

Firms Awarded Four Stars

- 1. Oholiab Ltd. — Herzliya
- 2. Alkalai Brothers — Hadera
- 3. Abic Ltd.
- 4. A.E.L. Israel Ltd.
- 5. Arad Ltd. — Dali
- 6. Electra Industries (1970) Ltd.
- 7. Interpharm — Laboratories Ltd.
- 8. El Op Electro-Optic Industries Ltd.
- 9. Brodax — Biotechnical and Diagnostic Systems
- 10. Bagin Ltd. — Yavneh
- 11. Oil Refineries Ltd. — Ashdod
- 12. Delta Hosiery Ltd. — Carmiel
- 13. Gibor Textile Enterprises Ltd.
- 14. Delta — Galilee Industries Ltd. — Kfar Mear
- 15. Delta — Galilee Industries Ltd. — Carmiel
- 16. D.J.G. Ltd.
- 17. Central Bottling Co. Ltd.
- 18. Israel Tractors & Equipment Ltd. — Haifa
- 19. Helena Rubinstein — Migdal Ha'emek
- 20. Israel Aircraft Industries — Lod
- 21. Michay Israel Ltd.
- 22. Vico Chemicals Ltd.
- 23. Shar — Dali
- 24. Koor — Petah Tikva
- 25. Telrad — Maslot
- 26. Beer Sheva Flour Mill Ltd.
- 27. Tambour Asker Peint Ltd.
- 28. Issabest — Nahariya
- 29. Yakhin Shimurim Ltd.
- 30. Lady Bagir — Jerusalem
- 31. Lady Bagir — Kiyot Gat
- 32. Peli Printing Works Ltd.
- 33. American Israel Paper Mills Ltd.
- 34. Metals and Electrical Works — Kfar Blum
- 35. Milram
- 36. Israel Shipyards Ltd.
- 37. Maquette Ltd. — Acoo
- 38. Makor Chemicals Ltd.
- 39. Onni — Kibbutz Or Haner
- 40. Migda Ltd.
- 41. M.B.T.-Israel Aircraft Industries
- 42. United Galvanizing Works — Arad
- 43. Makhteshim South — Ramat Hovav
- 44. Makhteshim — Beersheba
- 45. Metalfim — Magal
- 46. Nirat — Kibbutz Nir Oz

Firms Awarded Three Stars

- 1. Silco Thermo Electronics Ltd.
- 2. Sotex Corporation Ltd.
- 3. Sunfrost Ltd.
- 4. Eshet — Elon
- 5. Off Hanegev — Beersheba
- 6. Galilee Fruits Ltd. — Hatzor Haglilit
- 7. P.C.B. Ltd. — Migdal Ha'emek
- 8. Phoenixia Glass Ltd.
- 9. Polyurethane Ltd.
- 10. Fibronics Ltd.
- 11. Parnol Ltd. — Luxemburg Chemicals Arad
- 12. Phantom Ltd.
- 13. Cyclone Aviation Products Ltd.
- 14. Katzenstein Adler Industries (1975)
- 15. Shatel Engineering Works Ltd.
- 16. Strauss & Co. Industrial Diamonds Ltd.
- 17. Shamran Ltd.
- 18. Schoellerina Textile Ent. Ltd.
- 19. Schoellerina Textile — Kfar Yanoah
- 20. Shehal Ltd.
- 21. Shari Precision Engineering Ltd.
- 22. Tamam — Airline Food Industries Ltd.
- 23. Tadiran — Holon
- 24. Salvaplast Industries Ltd.
- 25. Golan Industries Ltd.
- 26. Paz Oil and Lubricants Industries
- 27. Helen Knits
- 28. Keshet Plants Israel Military Industries
- 29. Military Industries — Central Laboratory
- 30. Pazchem Ltd. — Ashkelon

Israel Defence Forces Establishments

11 units

Firms Awarded Two Stars

- 1. Alaska Sportilia
- 2. E.T.M. Engineering Instruments Industry Ltd.
- 3. Eliaz Binyamina (1818) Ltd.
- 4. Alek Printing Products (Kibbutz Afek)
- 5. Algal — Kibbutz Alonim
- 6. Omoron Scientific Ltd.
- 7. Barkat Ltd.
- 8. Global Cellulose Film Ltd.
- 9. Delta Galilee Industries Ltd. — Kfar Kara
- 10. Dimar Ltd. — Shlomi
- 11. Fertilizers and Chemicals — Herta Bay
- 12. Domam Magnetics Ltd.
- 13. Israel Tractors and Equipment Co. Ltd. — Holon
- 14. Urdan Industries Ltd. — Netanya
- 15. Hamegaper-Na'ale Yerushalayim Ltd. — Haifa
- 16. H.K. Aladje Koor Food
- 17. Yared Magdole Jewelry
- 18. Explosives Manufacturing
- 19. Oxygen Centre Ltd.
- 20. Hamehakem — Jerusalem
- 21. Iscar Ltd. — Nahariya
- 22. Umar Textiles Ltd.
- 23. Barbour Ceramic Industries Ltd.
- 24. Naaman Ltd.
- 25. Lizeta — Tel Aviv
- 26. Ugal Industries Ltd.
- 27. Hartov Quarries Ltd.
- 28. Sagiv-Mashabei Sadeh
- 29. Nakid (Osem) — Yokne'am North
- 30. Sonol Ltd. — Installations
- 31. Palram — Kibbutz Ramat Yohanan
- 32. P.M.L. — I.A.I.
- 33. Feuchtwanger Industries Ltd.
- 34. Middle East Tube Co. Ltd. — Acre
- 35. Maber Furniture-Nativot
- 36. Schoellerina Textile — Kfar Kisa
- 37. Gidat Strauss Acre Ltd.
- 38. Dames Strauss Nahariya
- 39. Kitan Ltd. — Nazareth plant
- 40. The Israel Salt Co. Ltd. — Eilat
- 41. Neger Harsh Esh Ltd.
- 42. Trans-American Spinning Mills Inc
- 43. Rim-Ta'shar
- 44. Military Industries — 78

Israel Defence Forces Establishments

2 units



Keep Israel Beautiful!

Our congratulations to the other 92 participants in this year's contest. Continue with your efforts in this direction and you too will be numbered amongst the enterprises excelling in quality of life and environment to the pride and betterment of their workers.

The Beautiful Industry in Beautiful Israel campaign is conducted by the Council for a Beautiful Israel, Manufacturers Association, Hevrat Ovdim and the Kibbutz Industries.

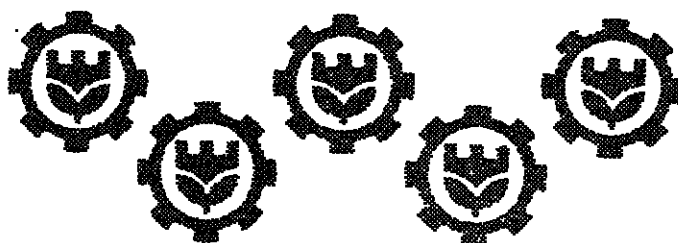
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★★★★★

Carole Hemingway meets the leader of the Palestinian Leagues

A VIEW OF DUDEIN



UNDER SEEMINGLY casual but very close scrutiny, I am led by an Arab guard up the stark marble staircase to a heavy, bullet-proof steel door. It leads to the office of Mustafa Dadein at his headquarters near Ramallah. There is an exchange in Arabic. Then the sound of an electric buzzer opens the door and I enter. The door closes behind me. I am alone with the controversial leader of the Palestinian Leagues, formerly called the village leagues.

Dadein has good reason for inside buzzers and bullet-proof doors. He has been a target for assassination from many sides, particularly some of his own people, who consider him a traitor for cooperating with the Israeli occupying power.

Why does he do it? On this land between the river and the sea, there are two communities living — the Arabs and the Jews. After 40 years and four wars, we have made no progress. His speech is measured; his manner formal. "We do not believe any Arab state wants to fight for the Palestinian cause. In 16 years of Israeli occupation, the PLO has not succeeded in obliging the Israelis to move even one inch. They cannot achieve progress through military means. Despite what the State Department thinks, Hussein will never talk under Arafat because any achievements he may accomplish would be credited to Arafat and Hussein would be fired from the area. There is no choice except for the local inhabitants and King Hussein to lead in direct negotiations with Israel."

NOW IN HIS mid-60s, Mustafa Dadein is a canny survivor in the intricate

tapestry of the Arab world. His roots are Palestinian. Yet he has held an impressive sequence of posts in the Egyptian and Jordanian governments. After the 1948 war he spent 12 years in Egypt, working his way up to become one of former President Nasser's top aides. After that he did the same in Jordan, holding such positions as minister of Social Welfare and Labour. He was also chairman of Jordan's National Assembly. Rumours of financial sinagling and an indiscreet affair with a secretary while he was Jordan's ambassador to Kuwait dot his past. He cooled it for a while.

In 1975 he resurfaced in the West Bank, established the village leagues and very slowly began to gain support in the villages despite

opposition from the cities. At present he claims to represent 70 per cent of the Arabs in the West Bank. But not even the Likud Party which wants Dadein as a counter-force to the PLO on the West Bank credits him with such numbers. No one has a fix on how much — or how little — support he really has.

"I want to tell you something," Dadein leans forward, loosening up a bit. "The PLO cannot help in any peace process. They do not represent us. They are not one body. They are 10 different factions with 10 different loyalties. Each one belongs to a different Arab regime: Sa'ika belongs to Syria, Habash to Libya and South Yemen, Fatah (Arafat) to Saudi Arabia. They represent the regimes they belong

to — not the people who live here. At the same time, their covenant calls for the demolition of the Israeli state, and I don't think any wise man in the world can accept such an idea now."

As the conversation becomes more intense, Dadein becomes more relaxed. He offers me Turkish coffee. I accept. As I savour the rich, sweet taste he brings up the central source of bitterness in the West Bank — the new Jewish settlements.

"I am very pessimistic at this time. If this movement of creating settlements in the area continues for two or three years, they will cover the West Bank and Gaza and there will be no basis for negotiations.

They will become obstacles to peace. There will be increasing harassment and hostilities. In the confusion, the Communists, backed by Russia, will seize the opportunity to plant their feet here."

SUDDENLY, Dadein smiles broadly and asks me to join him and his family for lunch. We get into the car with his driver. I look for the armed Israeli escort I have heard about, but see no signs of one. It is not the first time I have seen the new Israeli settlements, but this time I try to see them through Dadein's eyes. He talks of the daily animosities and problems of an occupation force in the area; of the immediate need to negotiate. Interspersed with the political

conversation, he talks with pride of his 15 children, who range in age from the mid-30s to four weeks. We arrive at his home just outside of Hebron, which is large and comfortable, although not lavish. His wife — his third — greets me warmly. She herself has cooked the enormous platters laden with different types of lamb and chicken, rice and breads that are placed on the table. Dadein is the genial host.

After lunch we move to the parlour and are confronted with another huge platter filled with dozens of different fruits. Relatives and friends come and go in a steady stream. Some carry infants and toddlers to be clucked over. A nephew is visiting from Milwaukee, where he is a student. Then two young

men come in and hand Dadein an envelope. It is a wedding invitation, delivered, according to custom, personally. Since I am a guest in Dadein's home, I, too, am invited to the wedding in Gaza. The last visitor is a fresh-faced Border Police guard. He sits down, takes some fruit and coffee and chats amiably with Dadein for a few minutes.

It is getting late. As I leave the house, I watch Dadein's children playing in the street. I ask him about their safety from his enemies. He replies, "We take measures." Then I ask why he has chosen to take on his present task.

"When I imagine that I am going to have to carry my children off as refugees, I lose my mind."

This time on the road from Hebron to Jerusalem I look at the Jewish settlements through the eyes of the many Israelis I have met who tell me Israel cannot relinquish them, those who say that Judea and Samaria are part of the historic Land of Israel; others, that they are essential for security.

My telephone is ringing when I return to my room in Jerusalem. It is an Israeli friend — very liberal and very anti-Begin. I tell him about the day with Dadein. He is negative. He wonders if Dadein is anything more than a Begin puppet — plucked from obscurity by Ariel Sharon as a propaganda ploy.

He questions Dadein's motives for cooperating with the Israelis. The question no one answers is whether Dadein — or anyone — can rally the support of the West Bank Palestinians as an effective counter-force to the PLO.

The writer is a columnist for the Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Pilgrimage to Birzeit

By BENNY MORRIS / Jerusalem Post Reporter

distance and with coolness of judgment.

"It is important to show that universities in the West Bank should be treated as universities anywhere else, and it is particularly important that this be shown by Jews," said Hobsbawm, who was born to Jewish parents in Alexandria in 1917.

(His mother was Austrian, his father second-generation Anglo-Jewish. He grew up in Vienna and Berlin in the '20s and '30s "in an atmosphere of anti-Semitism," and was educated not to show shame at my being Jewish.)

He stayed at Birzeit's Ramallah guesthouse and gave "two or three lectures and seminars" at the university. He also gave a lecture at Prof. Shlomo Avineri's political science seminar at the Hebrew University. At Birzeit he lectured on Marxism and the national question and on the centenary of the death of Marx.

IN EVERY country, universities tend to be highly politicized, centres of intellectual-political ferment, he pointed out, adding that he has also

lectured in other Third World universities, and in Latin America. "There is no question that they [in Birzeit] have a right to express political views."

IN ENGLAND, the impression academics have of what is happening in the West Bank is that the universities "every so often are closed down [by the Israeli military authorities] for two or three months, and this naturally causes disquiet."

During his visit he saw that the situation is much worse. "The universities are patently harassed, though I cannot judge whether they are being harassed more than anyone else living on the West Bank."

He mentioned the recent efforts by the military to elicit "loyalty oaths" from foreign nationals lecturing in the West Bank. "Thankfully, the authorities seem to have dropped this demand now."

He was deeply bothered by the constant arrests and other features of daily life. "One doesn't realize [in England]

the amount of small harassment, the arbitrariness of the rule in the West Bank," he said, citing the arrest of a busload of West Bank students who were going to do their statutory community work in the area's villages.

This story was confirmed by a university spokesman, who said the students were on their way to community work projects in Um El-Fahm and in Gaza. The authorities, he added, often regard such community work as an anti-Israeli demonstration.

Hobsbawm also mentioned, in a telephone call from the military government — "no one knows who made the call" — ordering the workers constructing Birzeit's new administration building to stop work immediately.

"They have all the permits but suddenly out of the blue comes the telephone call. No explanation given. Should one stop pouring the 50 tons of concrete which have already been prepared, or throw it out? And if one doesn't obey, what will be the consequence? Will there be a consequence? Many of these informal

orders are so arbitrary and vague that it seems the authorities are trying one on, and are not always intent on actually seeing them implemented."

(It appears, however, that Hobsbawm misunderstood the incident of the concrete pouring. The university spokesman said that a number of Birzeit students used Land Day to plant trees in the new campus, just south of the town of Birzeit. They also attempted to build a concrete fence around the site "to protect the trees," said the spokesman. The military stepped in and arrested 15 of the tree planters, branding the whole affair an anti-Israeli act.)

"This is just one incident, like the raid a few weeks ago on Birzeit dorms. The situation is such that anything can happen," Hobsbawm asserted, clearly seeing the situation as an on-going attack on academic freedom.

He takes an historical view. "If you are an occupying power in a territory with a hostile population, and ruled by military law, without due process in force, you're likely to be tempted into arbitrariness, maybe because you're nervous, or afraid. [There is] the constant tension."

HOBBSBAWM is clearly sympathetic towards the directors and teachers at Birzeit, caught between the military edicts and policies on the one hand and the nationalist, often radical groundswell of anti-Israel student activism on the other. "They know the present situation will continue for some time yet. Meanwhile, they do their best to run a university, hold classes, manage as best they can."

The specific crisis at Poriya two years ago, he observed, was caused by "the intrigues of one individual." But the ongoing responsibility, or rather lack of responsibility, must be placed with the Ministry of Health, he repeated.

To the staff, on his unusual and thoroughly enjoyable stay at the hotel, he said: "I've known this hotel since before most of you were born: I remember the days of B-G and Ben-Zvi here, when the TV room used to be the synagogue. I've grown old, but the hotel has stayed young!"

And he added later that he also enjoyed being in Tiberias, "where small problems are often resolved with a smile, which doesn't always happen in a big city."

This, then, is a part of something that happened recently, far from the corridors of power and decision-making, in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual gratitude, which is not all that common these days.

Farewell to friends

By HELGA DUDMAN / Jerusalem Post Reporter

member of the staff, from cleaning women on up to the new director.

"How I wish our son, who is also a doctor (and at Rambam Hospital in Haifa. Dr. Ehrlich had been asked to come to Poriya for one month to help manage things during a particularly problematical period of this always problematical hospital. The month stretched into well over a year. During this time, Dr. Ehrlich lived at the Gali Kinneret Hotel in Tiberias and he had occasion to operate on three members of the hotel staff, not to mention first-aid treatment for several guests."

Two little parties were held to mark his departure. The first was at Poriya Hospital and was attended, at Dr. Ehrlich's request, by every

plained that it had been hard to think of an appropriate gift to express his thanks to the staff. "Every single one of you has been so helpful, so personally kind."

He finally decided to inscribe them all in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund.

Representing the absent press, this reporter had earlier asked the obligatory question about the doctors' strike. "That is something I will not discuss. I am, after all, retired."

Diplomat as well as doctor, Dr. Ehrlich came here from Russia in 1924 as a boy and later studied medicine in France as no medical school existed here at the time.

"As for Poriya's long-standing difficulties, the problem stems not from this hospital, but from the Ministry of Health and its chronic indecision and neglect — one day considering closing the hospital, the next day not, and never extending the necessary support."

"In spite of all this, there are some excellent doctors, and I only wish nurses elsewhere were as devoted as at Poriya."

"During my stay here, there was not the smallest labour dispute. On the contrary, performance was excellent at all levels, and that is so important in hospital care. And that is why I wanted everyone at the staff to be at my party."

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PERSONAL OPINION/MACABEE DEAN

Reflections on the stock market

TEL AVIV. — Two assumptions dominate thinking about the stock market. The first is that when prices rise, you have a "good" market; the second is the opposite, that when prices fall it is a "bad" market. But somehow we think that when prices in a mixed pattern both rise and fall in line with their actual value, the market is "good."

The problem, of course, is how to determine the real value of shares. This is especially difficult in Israel, where inflation distorts the picture, where a change in the tax law can turn a loss into a profit, and where there is little agreement on how to make a calculation which offsets the effects of inflation.

At present there are three different systems for dealing with this problem, and they give totally different results.

Some companies, especially those with large overseas dealings, simply translate the shares in their financial statements into dollars. The two other methods, both devised by experts, show that experts cannot agree.

The first is Recommendation 23 of the Chamber of Certified Public Accountants, the second is based on the newly passed law which takes the effects of inflation into account regarding taxes.

And if the experts cannot agree, what is the average person to do? Many persons advise returning to the price/earnings ratio — the relationship between the price of a share on the market and the earnings of the company.

Of course, this also has its disadvantages, especially in a country like Israel, for the prices of some shares are rigged by speculators, while others are supported (often by banks) somewhat in line with their real value. Yet others are left to fluctuate according to bursts of panic buying and selling by the public.

Moreover, the P/E ratio has another disadvantage. The fact that the company is earning money does not mean that it will pass on its earnings to the investor, either as cash dividends which are taxed, or as options, which can be sold and which are not taxed. And at any

rate, recent P/E ratios ranged from 1.2 to 19.3. And only a few months ago, the P/E ratio for many of these shares was four and five times what it is now.

Perhaps some sort of a solution can be found in the advice given in a book called "You Can Profit from a Monetary Crisis," written by Harry Browne a few years ago.

Many of his predictions did come true, and some did not. For example, he predicted runaway inflation in all those Western industrialized countries whose currencies were not fully or partly backed by gold. When he wrote the book, this did seem the inevitable conclusion, but since then there has been a massive government-led fight to reduce inflation. And this has been done, although the cost in unemployment has been high.

Nevertheless, some of the principles Browne outlines seem worthy of consideration.

For example, he asks financial advisers to act with "humility." Nobody can ever understand all the conflicting forces that control the prices of shares, the moves of local economies and the world economy. As a matter of fact, he doubts that even those who formulate national policy understand all these factors.

Browne also calls for "moderation." Don't try to sell at the very top and to buy at the very bottom, he says. The top and bottom price is known only in retrospect. It is best to buy a share

when it seems low and to sell it after a considerable gain has been made.

Another rule he gives is to act with a modicum of "sanity." Specifically, he warns investors not to think they have "discovered" a stock before all others and to hope that the others will then discover the stock, causing it to rise. The "discoverer" then sells out near the top after others have forced the price up. Rather than trying to do this, Browne advises to look for a stock which the objective economic conditions of the country will cause to rise. "Even if everybody else in the country believes that this stock will fall, have faith in your own judgment," he says. Most investors are wrong most of the time anyway," he adds.

Then he advises a "lossage." If you've made a mistake, admit it, and sell. The longer you hold on to a bad share, hoping it will come back, the more you will lose. "If you buy at 40, expecting a stock to rise to 50, but it then drops to 30 — get out. It may indeed go up to 40, allowing you to recoup your investment, or even to 50 giving you a profit, but it may also drop to 20." Cut your losses, unless you are in for the very long term and can afford to wait a few years for events to prove you right, he says.

A final principle is "never gamble with money you can't afford to lose. Playing the stock market is a gamble."

Iraq wants to pay its debt to France with oil

PARIS (AP). — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz proposed in an interview published Friday that his country should pay off in crude oil shipments a part of its 13 billion franc (\$1.77b.) debt to France.

Aziz told the daily newspaper *Le Monde* that Iraq proposes sending 2.5 to 3.5 million tons of crude to France during the current year, "which would enable Iraq to honour 90 per cent of its debt to France in 1983 and pay off the remainder in 1984."

He said unless some such arrangement was made, Iraq would be

able to pay only 40 per cent of its debt this year. He said Iraq has made similar swap arrangements with British, West German and Japanese oil companies.

Official French sources said such an arrangement was conceivable "within the limits of France's oil needs and its commitments to other oil exporting countries."

Aziz conferred with Defence Minister Charles Hernu on the continuing French arms deliveries to Iraq. These shipments gave France a 6.5b. franc (\$900 million) surplus in its trade with Iraq last year.



Two students at the Bat-Yam ORT college operate the rudimentary industrial robot they have built.

ORT stresses robotics in training for the 1990s

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — ORT Israel is expanding its network of trade schools to help meet the growing need for technological manpower. ORT's new managing director, Yisrael Guralnik, said recently that ORT will open schools in Netanya and Carmiel this autumn and will enlarge existing schools all over the country. It will also bring schools formerly belonging to other organizations into the ORT fold.

The total number of ORT pupils next year will be 53,550, compared to 46,800 this year, Guralnik said. He added that departments such as automated data processing and robotics are developing rapidly. Efforts are also being made to attract more girl students.

ORT's junior colleges for technicians and practical engineers are also growing. There will be 4,600 pupils in these programmes next

year, a thousand more than this year. ORT plans to build an International Engineering School in Carmiel which will provide this type of post-secondary technical education to Israelis and to Jewish students from abroad — particularly graduates of ORT schools in the U.S., Europe and South America.

The Israel Defence Forces has agreed to allow any qualified high school graduate who is accepted into such a college to complete his education before going into the army. "The army itself needs a higher level of technically trained people today," Guralnik explained, "and of course, the need in the civilian market is steadily growing. We will need 63,000 more engineers, practical engineers and technicians by 1990."

This week is ORT week. Events include fund-raising, visits by ORT students to factories and by industrialists to ORT schools.

Monthly price lists of home appliances

By YITZHAK OKED

TEL AVIV. — A monthly price list of home appliances has made its appearance, published by used car assessor Levy Yitzhak.

Yitzhak has for the last 12 years published a price list for used cars. The success of this list has now led him to branch out and publish the prices of new video and television sets, refrigerators and stoves. Also included will be musical instruments and cameras. The price guide will also give the costs of housing in various parts of the country.

At a press conference here yesterday Yitzhak said that because of inflation consumers needed a yardstick to tell them the average price of different appliances.

Without this tool, shoppers spend hours and days to find the best buy.

Yitzhak will initially price 30 people to check retail prices in the Tel Aviv area only. Later on he will also cover other parts of the country.

The list will come out once a month and cost IS90 at kiosks and stores. Each issue will state the date on which prices were checked and the exchange rate of the dollar and other foreign currencies on that date.

OUTPUT AHEAD. — China produced 34.47 million tons of crude oil in the first four months of this year, 1.59m. tons over target despite severe storms at two key oil fields, the official Xinhua news agency reported Friday.

\$12.5m. to plan hydroelectric project of Med-Dead canal

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i said yesterday that the detailed planning of the Mediterranean-Dead Sea hydroelectric project will proceed on schedule, now that the full \$12.5 million has been allocated for this year.

Speaking at the Government Information Centre, forum in Jerusalem, Moda'i said that Prime Minister Menachem Begin had helped secure an extra \$7m. for planning and research, beyond the \$5.5m. that the Treasury had originally been willing to provide.

He said it was necessary to complete the studies concerning the project by 1985, when a decision must be made about what kinds of power plants to build for the 1990s, and when they should be completed.

Asked to explain a prediction he

made recently that oil will be discovered in Israel within the coming year, Moda'i said that the country's oil exploration system is now "closing in on the most promising sites." He said that the reorganization of the government oil companies four years ago had enabled them to develop an exploration strategy focusing on the most promising areas.

Until then, he said, oil and gas exploration was a more haphazard affair.

The three most promising areas are the coastal strip, where oil has been discovered at Heletz and Azit; the Jordan Rift Valley, where gas has appeared near the Dead Sea and where traces of oil have emerged at the Tzuk Tamur wells near Arad; and shallow gas wells down to maximum of 1,000 metres, in the Hula Valley and the Negev.

Harassment of imports may backfire

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The policy of "harassment" which the Industry Ministry has adopted in regard to legitimate imports may lead to counter-measures by countries which export to Israel, according to Avner Ben-Yakar, chairman of the Federations of Israeli Chambers of Commerce.

Ben-Yakar charged that the authorities had adopted a policy of slowing down and even stopping imports in order to help local industry. Such steps, he said, consisted of delaying the issuance of port licences, setting up quality stan-

dards "tailored" to local industries, so foreign imports could not enter the country and sending incoming goods for lengthy examinations at the Standards Institution. Goods would also be checked at considerable length by the ministry's committee charged with preventing the import of goods at dumping prices.

Ben-Yakar said that all these methods were objectionable and violated the spirit of the law. Moreover, they caused "confusion" among importers, who did not know how to formulate their import policies, thus leading to financial losses for these importers.

MOZAMBIQUE

(Continued from Page One)

Cape Town. — According to a preliminary damage estimate, the attacks on five of the targets were very successful. The world and our enemies must see this only as an example of our capabilities and what we are prepared to do to protect our territorial integrity and avenge the letting of innocent blood."

Journalists who toured the area after the five-minute raid reported no evidence of hits on premises connected with the ANC, and no sign of Mozambican missile installations.

The ANC yesterday claimed responsibility for Friday's car bomb attack on Air Force headquarters in Pretoria which killed 18 persons and wounded 217. The ANC said the act of terrorist violence in South Africa's history.

The Mozambique air strike came after a series of threats over the weekend from government ministers that South Africa would retaliate against governments harbouring ANC terrorists. The ANC's aim is the forceful overthrowing of the White minority government in Pretoria.

Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the opposition Progressive Federal Party, said in Johannesburg yesterday that the air strike and Friday's bomb blast illustrated "the potential for Southern Africa's escalating into an international flashpoint."

He declined to make any direct comment on the retaliatory attack against ANC bases in Maputo until he had further information, but he

added: "These two events paint a grim and frightening picture illustrating what happens when violence and counterviolence become a pattern of conflict."

In London yesterday, British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said he deplored South Africa's raid into Mozambique as a "violation of Mozambique's sovereignty." Pym said he condemned the violence in Pretoria on Friday.

France yesterday condemned South Africa's raid and renewed its criticism of apartheid.

"Nothing can justify this aggression against an independent state and the friendly republic of Mozambique," said a government spokesman.

"France renews its condemnation of the system of apartheid which, by its violation of human rights, engenders a deplorable cycle of violence and reprisals," he added. (AP, Reuters)

World Bank loan for Egypt

WASHINGTON (AP). — The World Bank said last week it was loaning Egypt \$165 million as part of an \$800m. project to produce reinforcing bars for construction.

The International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank, will invest \$102m. in the project, a plant near Alexandria, which will produce 750,000 tons of reinforcing metal rods by 1990.

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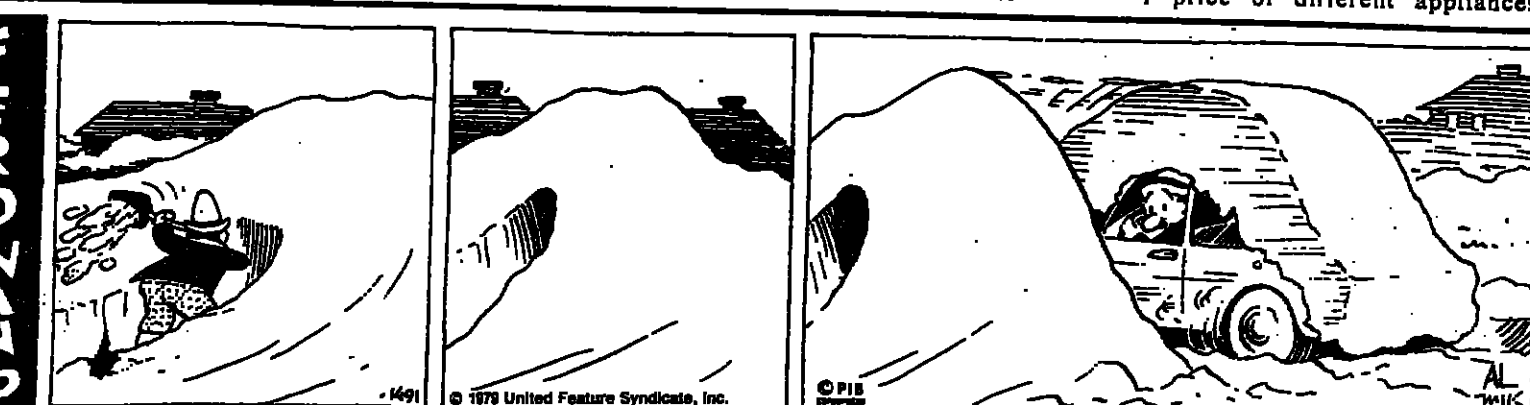
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WHAT'S ON

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JERUSALEM MUSEUMS

Israel Museum, Exhibitions: Oil Lamp section; Permanent collection of Judaica, Art and Archaeology; 52 Months to Job One; Bezael 1906-1929; Portables; Lateralities by Penetrant; Primitive Art from Museum collection; How to Look at a Painting; James Turrell: Two Spaces. Special Exhibits: Byzantine Church mosaic, 5th cent.; Israel Museum Awards 1983; Tenth Anniversary of Jan Mitchell Grit; Johannes Brahms in Photographs; Capernaum coin hoard; Sefer Maseh Tuvyah; Japanese Miniature Sculpture; Kadesh Barnea, Judean Kingdom (Rockefeller Museum); Wonderful World of Paper (Paley Centre, next to Rockefeller Museum); Farnell and Albertini sing Vivendi, 18th cent. Venetian Operatic Caricatures.

Walking Tours: Main Museum 4-10, At 4.30. Guided tour in English, 5 and 8.30. Film, "J.N. Sienkiewicz" 4.30. Creative Theatre, 7.15. Oil Lamp Section guided tour by Uri Avnir, Curator.

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1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 4 and 23.

2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Breiman Reception Centre, Sherman Building, Buses 9 and 28 to last stop. Further details: 02-482919.

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TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

CRYPTIC PUZZLE Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.

ACROSS

- First-class swimmer, but not healthy (6)
- Modern sphere of symphonic music? (3,5)
- Room to work in (6)
- Scold for disturbing limbs of turf (5)
- Chinese provided by British Rail, that is (4)
- Something to wear in a snake pit? (4)
- A blow on the forehead? (4)
- Well contradicted (3)
- It's clever to be at full strength (4)
- Light and tenuous? (4)
- New orchestra with great pulling power (9)
- Sound catty (4)
- God of generosity? (4)
- Christopher's outfit (3)
- Area of a creek? (4)
- Exploits us two ways (4)
- Anybody's digits (4)
- As a rule, rain is mentioned (5)
- Not the land of the tin bizzles! (6)
- Football team opposed to Preston (8)
- A rash sort of bed to fall into! (6)

DOWN

- Casual, meal mostly out of cans (5)
- Come down and make an exchange out of love (5)
- One of's pleasures (4)
- Embellish an advert or a certain point (5)
- A long sentence (4)
- Exactly in a pleasant way (6)
- The character of a rig, possibly (6)
- One member of fifty, for instance (3)
- Monetary unit in ordinary use (5)
- They enjoy getting wet (7)
- High-speed flier? (3)
- Irene's anger (3)
- Trips to get some Krugerrands (6)
- The outcome is a girl (5)
- Reduction in meat? (3)
- Mineral Doreen has in her room (3)
- Very good but not early Roman (6)
- Girl in a million (3)
- Stop a century without difficulty (5)
- Those of various packets of glue? (5)
- Dennis is wrong to be so insidious (5)
- Oven with a house to itself (4)
- Roll up a hill (4)

Yesterday's Cryptic Solution

ACROSS — 1. Buffet, 7. Rivington, 8. CO-DO, 10. Carrot, 11. Ho-race, 14. (m)Ald, 16. Tr-E-A, 17. Doves, 19. Ha-

Arach, 20. Litter, 21. Jason, 22. Joe-L, 26. Dora, 28. Pav, 29. Arach, 30. Litter, 31. Jason, 32. Chutney, 33. Thru-

DOWN — 1. Buffet, 7. Rivington, 8. CO-DO, 10. Carrot, 11. Ho-race, 14. (m)Ald, 16. Tr-E-A, 17. Doves, 19. Ha-

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DOWN — 1. Buffet, 7. Rivington, 8. CO-DO, 10. Carrot, 11. Ho-race, 14. (m)Ald, 16. Tr-E-A, 17. Doves, 19. Ha-

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Market takes another step forward

TEL AVIV. — The market came through with the third consecutive session of rising prices yesterday. Many observers considered the past three sessions as critical for the market's ability to establish a base from which a future rise could be generated. Most analysts were pleased with the market's performance, as all sectors, with the exception of oils, were able to post gains. The General Share Index, banks excepted, was ahead by 1.68%.

The investment company group was by far the best performer as it advanced by 2.75%. Four issues were "buyers only," while three were "sellers only." However, fast-rising shares were nearly ahead of major losers. No fewer than 60 securities were ahead by margins of more than 50%, while only 25 fell by similar margins.

Turnovers continued to decline and were just under \$550 million. Reliable reports from the commercial banks indicate that their massive support of the falling market has involved \$350m-\$400m. The same sources point out that the Treasury's help went further than just allowing increased liquidity deficits. Indications are that the Treasury actually extended loans to the banks on the basis of Cost-of-Living Index linkage.

Whatever the sums involved, and regardless of the method by which the capital was injected into the market, the fact is that at least for the time being the market's fall has been stopped. The rescue operation was successful.

The Finance Minister's insistence on maintaining an even and relatively low level of devaluation of the shekel was emphasized yesterday as the local currency was revalued by three agorot against the

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU

dollar. The German mark was even worse off as it lost 13 agorot vis-à-vis the shekel.

Commercial bank shares continued their regular routine. It seems that the shares of the Maritime Bank are again being stabilized. The 0.1 shares were up by 1.7%, while the 0.5 shares rose by 2.2%. The Danot, First International Bank and FIBI group continued to reflect gains. Danot 1.0 and FIBI were up by more than 2% and the shares of First Int'l were up by 2.5%.

Gains of up to 5% were visible in the mortgage bank sector. The shares of Binyan were "buyers only" for the second session and will trade today without any price restrictions.

In the specialized financial institutions group gains prevailed. However, the shares of the Industrial Development Bank were "sellers only" for the second session. They could absorb a major loss when trading resumes today.

Insurance equities came through with goodly advances. Ararat 0.1 led the group with a 10% rise. Reinsurance 0.5 was the only major loser, with a drop of 9.8%.

The service and trade sector also performed well, with 10% gains chalked up by Cold Storage 0.1 and Magor 0.1.

Moderate gains were noted in the real estate and land development group. Long dormant Lumir came to life as its 1.0 shares were up by 6.4%. Ispro, a main casualty of the January collapse, was up by nearly 6%.

Industrials also participated in the favorable market. Elbit, which hopes to have its shares registered on the American Over-the-Counter Market, was up by 4.2%. Elron, its parent company, advanced by a more modest 1.8%. Baruch fashions 1.0 was a good mover with a 10% gain. Vardimon 1.0 was also among

the 10% winners. However, even in good markets there are always some major losers. Yesterday it was the turn of the Zikot option, which was clobbered for a 26.9% loss. Another heavy loser was the Zion Cables option 2, which was felled for more than 20%.

The premier shares of the Dead Sea Works continued their slow but steady advance. Yesterday the shares were ahead by 3.8%. Nechushtan 0.5 had trouble maintaining Sunday's gain, as it fell by 10.2%. Another option casualty was that tied to the Feuchtwanger shares. It fell by just under 20%.

In the investment company group Ampa continued to rebound. It was "buyers only" for the second session and today it has a chance to recoup some of the heavy losses it suffered over the past fortnight. The Israel Corporation 1.0 shares were ahead by more than 6%. Oz Investments 0.1 shares were ahead by a full 10%.

The oil group did not have a good session, as shares eased by small margins.

The index-linked bond market was fractionally higher, as trading turnovers crossed the \$520 million mark.

Maxima announced a \$10.08 interim cash dividend. The company is one of the few still paying cash dividends. A recently received letter from banker Herman Ellern points out that the only sound basis for evaluating equities is their cash dividend record. Elgar Investments, one of the companies associated with Mr. Ellern, recently announced the payment of a good-sized cash dividend.

The United Mizrahi Bank confirmed that recently there were some discussions of a possible realignment of the holdings in the Tefatoh Bank. However, the bank's spokesman said that Mizrahi intends to maintain control over Israel's largest mortgage bank.

Most active stocks

Mizrahi A	1261	3,660.3	+6
Mizrahi B	475	2,863.2	+10
Leumi	2639	2,117.7	+9
Shares traded	15,529.5m		
Convertible	151.6m		
Bonds	15,204.3m		

Bank of Israel exchange rates

May 23, 1983	IS
U.S. dollar	43.7515
British sterling	67.9898
German mark	
French franc	
Dutch guilder	
Swiss franc	
Norwegian krone	
Denmark krone	7.9853
Canadian dollar	38.5516
Australian dollar	40.5467
South African rand	
Belgian franc (10)	
Austrian schilling (10)	2.9566
Japanese yen (100)	18.5545
Italian lire (1,000)	128.29
Lebanese pound	10.3
Egyptian pound	41.1264

Banks in most European countries were closed yesterday. Whit Monday.

Avia cars by phone

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A new arrangement between Avia and Isracard now makes it possible for credit card holders planning a trip abroad to order a car anywhere in Europe or the U.S. at special prices, and all this can be done with one telephone call.

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Laker Airways liquidators

win court battle

LONDON (Reuters). — A British judge cleared the way for liquidators at bankrupt Laker Airways to pursue a multi-million-dollar U.S. court action against six major international airlines.

The liquidators have filed suit in Washington for \$1.7 billion in damages, alleging that the six airlines broke U.S. law by conspiring to force Laker out of business.

On Friday a High Court judge threw out applications for injunctions blocking the suit by two of the airlines, British Airways and British Caledonian.

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FRANCE FRANC 1 5.8234 5.8800 5.5900 5.9700

HOLLAND GULDEN 1 15.8605 15.8179 15.8000 16.0500

SWITZERLAND FRANC 1 20.8606 21.0703 20.7500 21.3800

SWEDEN KRONA 1 6.0804 6.1316 5.9700 6.2300

NORWAY KRONA 1 4.8972 4.9464 4.8000 5.0200

DENMARK KRONA 1 7.9853 8.0656 7.8400 8.1900

FINLAND MARK 1 35.2576 35.6121 34.8000 36.1400

CANADA DOLLAR 1 38.3207 38.7059 36.7500 39.6400

AUSTRALIA DOLLAR 1 40.3112 40.7165 31.8000 43.0600

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Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Sivan 12, 5743 • Sha'aban 11, 1403

Back from the brink

AFTER NEARLY two days of hospitals with hardly any doctors, and with the country's medical system on the verge of total collapse, back-to-work orders were issued last night. Presumably the strikers will obey the orders rather than engage in open confrontation with constituted authority.

But this small step back from the brink does not, by itself, signify any advance towards a reasoned settlement of the basic dispute.

The doctors' strike is by no means over. Fewer people than feared will die of it, but the patients are still suffering. The nation's health is deteriorating. And the positions of the parties remain, as far as can be discerned, just as far apart as they were before the latest crisis.

The finance minister, who continues to run the negotiations for the government, is still determined to bring the doctors to their knees. The health minister, who weeks ago pleaded for a reasonable compromise solution, is lambasted by anonymous Treasury sources as a spokesman for the doctors who is out to sabotage the negotiations.

In the Knesset yesterday, during the debate on the strike, Shinui's Amnon Rubinstein wondered why the ruling party, which had so long upheld the idea of arbitration in essential services, was rejecting it now. The preposterous response from the Likud's Ronnie Milo was that the Histadrut was opposed to this method of resolving labour disputes. As though the Histadrut was representing the striking doctors.

Throughout the thirteen weeks of the strike the refusal of the selectively profligate Treasury to give the doctors more money has also been explained by reference to the Histadrut — its supposed insistence on no deviation from the terms of the framework wage agreement. But such buck-passing is only a cover-up for the failure to settle the strike.

The finance minister has threatened to resign if he is deprived of the privilege of handling the doctors' strike for the government. Frightening as the prospect might be to some Herut party managers, it would be a small price to pay for a real chance of getting the country's hospitals and clinics working normally again.

Dilemma for the Druse

ISRAEL'S DRUSE are caught on the horns of an acute dilemma, which is not entirely unfamiliar in the history of the Jewish People.

The Druse are loyal citizens of the Jewish state, in which they are a recognized, and much respected, minority. They serve in Israel's armed forces, and they are amply represented in Israel's parliament. At the same time the Druse are inextricably linked to their brethren in Lebanon, whose own political orientation is, in the main, rather less than consistently friendly towards Israel.

Since the outbreak of the war in Lebanon the Israeli Druse have had more than one occasion to intercede with the Israeli authorities on behalf of their co-religionists across the border. Charges have been made that the IDF is taking sides with the Christian Phalanges in the fighting against the Druse in the Shouf mountains, even when the latter do not oppose Israel.

Exaggerated as the charges may have been, there was doubtless some substance to them. Yet to expect the IDF to maintain strict neutrality between the contending Christian and Druse forces in the Shouf would have been unrealistic. For all of Israel's disillusionment with the Phalanges, there has been no secret where their sympathies lie.

The sympathies of the majority of Lebanon's Druse have, unfortunately, been revealed in a very recent case in which an Israeli Druse soldier, who had defected from the IDF to help his Lebanese brethren, was turned over by them to the Syrians.

A minority of Lebanese Druse, under moderate leader Majid Arslan, has opposed the majority which follows the pro-Syrian "socialist" Walid Jumblatt. This split has been underlined by the conclusion of the agreement between Lebanon and Israel. Teaming up with the like-minded Christian Suleiman Franjeh and the Moslem Rashid Karamé, Walid Jumblatt is now heading a Syrian-sponsored Lebanese "rejection front" against the pact. Will Israel's Druse go along with him, as they have done in the past?

There is some indication that they will not, at least this time. It was, at any rate, good to hear the spiritual leader of Israel's Druse, Sheikh Amin Tarif, come out in favour of the agreement, and call on the Druse in Lebanon not to become a tool in the hands of the Arab rejectionists.

For Israel's Druse to rush to the protection of the Druse in Lebanon when they feel that the latter are unjustly being discriminated against, is only natural. But for them to back a conspiracy against Israel's interest and Lebanon's integrity, merely because Walid Jumblatt is involved in it, would be most inadvisable. Dual loyalty need not be stretched to such lengths.

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Winner on paper

By TERRY ANDERSON and ROBERT REID

THE AGREEMENT signed by Israel and Lebanon has left Israel the winner on paper, but Lebanon is convinced it can outmaneuver the Israelis and end up in full control of its own southern lands for the first time in a decade.

The agreement puts severe restrictions on the power of Lebanese President Amin Jemayel's government in the south and leaves in place the militia of Maj. Sa'ad Haddad, as well as the local militia units set up since Israel moved into Lebanon.

But Lebanese officials say that once the Israelis leave, they will be able to cancel all those gains — with luck and some astute political maneuvering.

"If it wasn't that way, we wouldn't have an agreement," said one U.S. diplomat involved in the negotiations.

The Lebanese, in fact, have a tough task in front of them.

The main obstacle they face is convincing Syria that their view of the pact is a correct one — that it gets the Israelis out at little actual cost to Lebanon. The Syrians have given no sign they are ready to be persuaded by, or even to listen to, the Lebanese argument.

And without Syria's agreement to withdraw, the pact would have little meaning, as Israel won't even begin to withdraw until the Syrians and Palestinians do so.

The agreement sets up a two-part "security zone" in Southern Lebanon, one section stretching for about 24 km. north of the border, and the other running up to the Awali river, another 45 km. to the north. In the border zone, it establishes a "territorial brigade" as the only large military force the Lebanese Army can keep in the area. While it doesn't mention Haddad, its provisions ensure that the force will be made up primarily of Haddad's militia, filled out from local army units.

Lebanese and Israeli officials both say a secret addendum to the

publicly revealed text provides that Haddad himself, who was once court-martialed for desertion after he set up his own militia in 1976, will be named deputy commander of the brigade, with another officer from the regular army over him.

The several irregular forces armed by Israel as "village militias" are also institutionalized, under the official command of the army.

One regular army brigade will be allowed in the northern part of the security zone, but will not be able to enter the border area.

Both are limited in their weaponry by a long, specific list included in the agreement. It specifies even such details as the number and type of radios they will be allowed, and their operations must be cleared with the joint Lebanese-Israeli supervisory teams that will oversee the agreement.

Thus, on the surface, Israel will have an even larger secure zone than it had before the war, manned by a force which has been loyal to it for almost a decade, and an agreement by the Lebanese government not to tamper with the arrangement for at least two years.

WESTERN diplomats and Lebanese Army sources predict the realities of the situation will be quite different.

First, they dismiss the significance of the limitations on weapons.

"If they (the Lebanese) can't control the south without using tanks and howitzers, it's hopeless anyway," said one Western diplomat. "It's a matter of politics."

Secondly, they say, much will depend on who is appointed brigade commander. "He must be a Shi'ite," said one Lebanese source, because the majority of Lebanon's southerners are Shi'ite Moslems. That will automatically put him in a better position with residents of the area than Haddad, who is a Greek Catholic, the source said.

If Jemayel's government is successful in cultivating the Shi'ite

militia of Amal, which has the loyalty of most of the people in the south, Haddad's men will be even further isolated.

So far, the president has allied himself with Kamal Assad, speaker of the Lebanese parliament and a traditional Shi'ite leader from an old family that has held power in the south for generations. Kamal Assad, however, is a religious liberal and a political rightist, the opposite of his rival in the area, Nabih Berri, head of Amal. Most Shi'ites in the south are fundamentalist Moslems and political leftists, and have drifted away from Assad to Berri.

"If Jemayel is smart, he will dump Assad now," the Western diplomat noted. "He needed him before, but now he needs Berri."

According to this scenario, the brigade commander would turn out to be a tough Shi'ite, and the government would gain support from Berri's Axal — thus converting Haddad into someone who presents little problem.

"Remember also he'll be the deputy. He'd have been better off as a battalion commander. Now he has no troops under his direct command, and he has a reputation for not being very able even as a company commander. Without an Israeli brigadier to give him advice, he'll soon show that," the Western diplomat added.

The local militias will be dealt with even more quickly, according to these Western and Lebanese sources. They say that when the Israelis chose the militia leaders, the units were intended more to gather intelligence than to fight, and the leaders were chosen quickly and poorly. Several are wanted for crimes committed during the days of anarchy in the area, while others have rapidly been making themselves unpopular and even hated by thug-like behaviour.

"Once they leave, the Israelis will quickly lose control even of the border zone," said one Lebanese source. "When it's just Lebanese,

Dry Bones



we know how to deal with them."

AS FOR Syria's opposition to withdrawing its troops, foreign diplomats in Damascus, say Hafez Assad's government is unlikely to change its mind soon. Well-informed sources say the Syrians prefer to let the world play a guessing game about Syria's next move.

"The Syrians feel they have the cards now," said one diplomat, who asked not to be identified. "They don't believe there is any pressure on them to do anything at all for the moment."

The diplomats, representing several embassies and requesting that their names not be used, said the Syrian refusal to receive U.S. special envoy Philip Habib was a clear sign that Damascus is in no hurry to withdraw its 40,000 troops from Lebanon. And senior officials in the Syrian government are known to believe they can subvert the Israeli-Lebanese agreement by

simply remaining in Lebanon and taking no further actions.

Sources close to the Syrian leadership say the government has decided for the time being against tough retaliatory measures against Lebanon such as closing the border to Lebanese goods or trying to drum Lebanon out of the Arab League.

"They may permit some press attacks against Jemayel, but there won't be any tougher measures," one diplomat said.

Several foreign diplomats were convinced that Syria's rejection of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement was not a bluff, and that government officials were serious in their rejection. Some maintained that Syria's position reflected longstanding foreign policy principles and was not due to any Soviet pressure. One source within the ruling Ba'ath party indicated that the Soviets were actually urging Syria to refrain from stirring up trouble in Lebanon. (Associated Press)

Ill-advised step

By ZALMAN SHOVAL

IT WAS ALWAYS accepted procedure in such cases that the U.S. leaders would air their views in closed meetings with the prime minister and other Israeli officials and try to effect changes in what they saw as objectionable policies. Often their endeavors bore fruit. However, if my memory serves me correctly, never has there been a formal and public drawing of the lines, as in the present case.

What's wrong with that, some may ask. After all, we are a democratic and pluralistic people, and why shouldn't the A.J.C., or any other Jewish organization, vent its opposition to Israel's official policy on a certain matter?

IN MY VIEW, there are two principal replies to such thinking. The policy in question, after all, is one adopted by a democratically elected government. Setting oneself officially against it should be the domain of the no-less democratically elected opposition parties in Israel, and not that of non-partisan Jewish organizations in the Diaspora.

Secondly, at the risk of sounding banal, one must reiterate, time and time again, that the united front of the major Jewish organizations in the U.S. have usually presented on issues relating to Israel has been one of the most important factors in this country's ability to withstand pressure and to counter harmful and often short-sighted U.S. policy decisions.

ALTHOUGH I haven't seen the paper, and have only read Leon Hadar's summary of it in an interview with Rita Hauser in *The Jerusalem Post* ("Backing away from Begin," April 25, 1983), I cannot help but wonder how Rita Hauser, chairman of the A.J.C. Foreign Policy Committee, could come up with a statement like the following: "There is an alternative to the policies aimed at suppressing the rights of the West Bank population, of rejecting their right to self-determination." Every experienced foreign policy expert, including Ms. Hauser, surely knows what even the U.S. State Department admitted in the "talking points" accompanying the Reagan Plan, namely that "in the Middle East context," the term "self-determination" has been identified exclusively with the formation of a Palestinian state.

Let us examine another of Ms. Hauser's arguments: "The A.J.C. believes that UN Security Council Resolution 242, embraced in the Camp David Accords, as applied to the West Bank and Gaza, ought to lead to territorial compromise..."

Maybe so, but one knowledgeable source, a former top official in the U.S. State Department, recently said to me: "Anybody who thinks that Hussein will ever sign a document which formally and officially gives away even an inch of land, not to mention East Jerusalem, must be crazy." Why, one wonders, must the position paper of a major Jewish organization lend its support only to this specific interpretation of Resolution 242, when even senior American officials are privately admitting that there may be others such as abolishing Israel's military government in the territories and re-deploying Israeli forces into specified security locations.

And this from Ms. Hauser: "Israel is today the main military power in the Middle East, and is not facing any major threats to its security." According to this logic, American Jews can therefore more comfortably and publicly air their disagreement with Israeli policies.

It is rather a pity that an official of the A.J.C. did not take the trouble of consulting, prior to making the public pronouncements on Israel's security picture, some Israeli defence experts, even those

politically opposed to the Likud government. The experts would have made it clear that if one considers the topographical and geographical situation of the land, and the fact that the countries facing Israel to the east — Jordan, Syria, Iraq and perhaps Saudi Arabia — have large standing armies and powerful technologically advanced weapons with which they could disrupt Israel's ability to mobilize its mainly reservist army, then one sees that Israel must continue to have significant regular forces permanently in the "West Bank" area, stationed in fortified positions.

In addition to this, in order to overcome the dangers resulting from the lack of real geographic depth in its air defence, Israel will always need to have radar stations in Judea and Samaria, as well as an advance air defence line, which will include ground-to-air missiles. At the same time, Israeli intercepter-planes must also continue to patrol the area.

In connection with this, there is a pivotal role for some (though not all) of the settlements that seem to make the A.J.C. so unhappy — their primary role being to secure the road-network between the Green Line and the Jordan valley. All this, of course, pre-supposes a continued Israeli political presence in Judea and Samaria for, as the late Moshe Dayan used to point out, without clear-cut political and legal rights — though not necessarily sovereignty — and without a Jewish civilian presence in the area (i.e. settlements), Israel will in the long run not be able to take care of its military needs there either.

Speaking of Dayan, let me say that nothing irks me more than the habit of some people of misrepresenting some of his most basic views. Of course, I would agree with Rita Hauser's statement that Israel should pursue policies "along the lines of the Dayan Plan. Not only that. I believe that this may be the only way to guarantee Israel's security and other vital needs in the area, while enabling the Palestinian Arabs to attain a large measure of political, civil and cultural self-realization — all this without throwing a spanner in the works of Israel's relations with the outside world, and especially with the U.S. and

Egypt. But Dayan, while opposing annexation, never thought that the "territorial compromise" solution was either advisable or attainable. ("Autonomy is a formula for Jews and Arabs to live together — not a device to kick us out.")

As Ms. Hauser quite correctly points out, Israeli and American policies are on a collision course. Where she errs, however, is in assuming that in the past, i.e. before the present Israeli Government, this had been different. As a matter of fact, ever since the Six Day War, the basic attitudes of all American administrations towards the border question, the question of Jerusalem, the issue of settlements and the correct interpretation of Israel's security needs, have been at variance with those of all Israeli governments. There was hardly ever a chance, therefore, that the "collision" Ms. Hauser speaks of, could have been avoided altogether — although, indeed, the great advantage of the above-mentioned Dayan approach might have been in making it less severe, and perhaps in postponing it for some time to come.

Both sides should make a major effort to understand the other's point of view, as both would be losers were there a serious deterioration in their relationship. Israel's ability and willingness to compromise on some issues will certainly not be enhanced by actions, such as the present A.J.C. document that could, inadvertently, undermine Israel's position on other, perhaps more vital, questions.

The writer is a former Likud-Rafi MK.

READERS' LETTERS

ARAB INFLUENCE IN AMERICA

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, — Thank you for Leo Gabow's article of May 12, "The power of money." I am grateful for the data he gives, as well as for the insight that Arab investment dollars, as listed, are only the tip of the iceberg.

Let us just focus upon Saudi and Kuwaiti known interests in banks in America. Newspapers, industries and businesses often turn to banks for financial help. Advertisers de-

pend upon these funds, and advertising agencies upon their clients. So let us take the heat off our government's *hasbara* office for media disinformation regarding our behaviour in Lebanon over this past year. The American press, TV and radio, all advertiser-dependent, may very well have done their slanting as a long-range result of Arab influence in U.S. banks.

W.C. SZANTON
Ashkelon.

ELECTORAL REFORM

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, — The formation of a new Knesset faction by MK Haim Druckman has emphasized the urgent need for electoral reform. Ironically, the NRP, which has traditionally opposed any reform of the present system, is today the victim of our unrepresentative and undemocratic method of electing Knesset members.

Those who voted NRP — but not specifically for MK Druckman — have been totally disenfranchised. There is no moral justification for him (or indeed anyone else) to assume that he, in fact, represents any voter. Only direct elections can determine whether or not MK Druckman has a mandate from the people.

Perhaps now the NRP will support an amendment to the election

law which will allow for by-elections. Only direct elections will show the voter which MK, from which party, truly represents his constituency.

IRENE MORLEY,
Committee of Concerned Citizens
Tel Aviv

KUDOS TO EL AL

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, — We have just come back from a business trip to Israel and our Dutch building group were really surprised by the fantastic service of El Al. After all its troubles and near closure, I want to say to El Al how much we admire it.

FRITS DE WIT,
Group Leader
The Hague.

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